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GENERAL SECTION  
1 to 16WOMEN'S SECTION  
17 to 32FINANCIAL SECTION  
33 to 44

This Week:—*Personalities—Credit—Sir Henry Thornton—British Elections—Vignettes of Manhattan—Our Banks and Finance—An Impresses Parliamentarians—A Domestic Tranquility Syndicate*

## The FRONT PAGE

Newest Step  
in Com-  
munications

The line of the old Northern railway, the very first to be constructed in and out of Toronto in the pioneer days of steam transportation, and now a part of the Canadian National's system, was on May 5th the scene of a world event in railroad history. The occasion, the first public demonstration of two-way telephoning from a train moving at express speed. This stroke of enterprise by the C.N.R. brought to Toronto for the initial trials representatives of all the leading New York daily newspapers, as well as of the three great news distribution agencies, Associated Press, United Press and International News Service;—so that by the time the special train on which the demonstration was made was back at the Union Station, Toronto, after a run up north, the whole continent was aware of a marvellous development in communications, the secret of which had up to then been carefully preserved.

Though this was the first public demonstration in train-telephoning in America, it was not the initial step. Last year experiments were made in Germany which proved the feasibility of phoning from a moving train to a fixed point. The system developed by the engineering experts of the C.N.R. is, however, immeasurably superior, in that it is possible to phone to a moving train as well as from one, and the technical improvements are so remarkable that the train telephone now becomes a practical utility rather than a rather cumbersome scientific curiosity. The system will first be established on C.N.R. lines between Toronto and Montreal, and ultimately on the whole system, with its colossal mileage touching all parts of Canada.

Its introduction is due to the direct initiative of Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-president of the C.N.R., in charge of all branches of electrical and radio communications, one of the great railroad veterans, familiar by experience with every mechanical detail of railroad operation. Mr. Robb visited Europe last year to witness the German experiments and realized that many improvements must be made before train-telephoning could become feasible on this continent. In his efforts to effect them he had the heartiest co-operation of Sir Henry Thornton, the President. The task of accomplishing these improvements was undertaken by the Research Department of the C.N.R. working on independent lines and brought to a successful issue mainly by a very young electrical engineer, Mr. J. C. Burkholder, now Chief Engineer of the Telegraph and Telephone Department of the C.N.R. at Toronto. Mr. Burkholder is a former employee of the Bell Telephone Company and was one of the experts engaged in television experiments in the United States when sent for to lend his skill in perfecting train-telephoning. How successfully the task has been accomplished can only be realized by those who saw newspaper men and officials talking over the telephone just as they might in the booth of a long distance telephone station.

It is a matter of congratulation that this revolutionary improvement in communications with its infinite possibilities of service in emergencies should have been perfected by Canada's nationally owned railway system which once more gives a lead to the world in initiative.

Frivolous  
Strikes  
in Toronto

When, as in Toronto, plasterers refuse a wage totalling roughly \$57 for a 44-hour week and go on strike because they wish a full holiday on Saturdays it throws an extraordinary light on modern economic conditions. When plumbers go on strike to compel their employers to join a combine (commonly known as the Plumbers Guild) to fix the price of materials and regulate the private business of its members, it indicates an attempt at domination that is appalling. Apparently the aspirations of some advanced trade unionists run far beyond the original aims of fair wages and decent conditions of labor. They seek to regulate and control the whole community in a score of different ways.

The above are but two examples of the demands put forward by the many unions connected with the building trades which inaugurated strikes in Toronto on May 1st. In no instance has any real grievance as to wages and conditions of labor been presented. These strikes were merely frivolous attempts at the exercise of power, and the strikers refused to take into consideration the interests of other wage earners who did not want to strike but would be forced into idleness if the strikes were prolonged. The statement of Mr. William Varley, Secretary of the Building Trades, as to why men should refuse high wages in order to obtain the five-day week, was most ingenious. He pointed out that most workmen now owned motor cars and demanded additional leisure to enjoy the use of them. That is to say the enormous work of speedy modern building construction which has produced the conditions which enabled mechanics to buy motor cars must be slowed down, and great plants left idle for the sake of joy riding. Wage-earners, whether union or non-union, are quite as intelligent as other classes of the community and most of them must have perception enough to see that strikes so frivolous and mischievous as these come perilously near to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Interest on  
Government  
Refunds

We have received from Mr. Jas. R. Dixon, Barrister-at-Law, of Ottawa, a summarised review, of a very voluminous and comprehensive character, on the subject of the appeal that is being made to the Dominion Government to pass amending legislation providing for the payment of interest on all refunds made, from time to time, by that Government. As he makes clear, Mr. Dixon's own interest in this matter is primarily with the automotive dealers of Canada, one of whom, a client of his, overpaid excise taxes to a consider-



KING GEORGE THE FOURTH

A portrait of the monarch who in his day was known as "The First Gentleman of Europe", from the brush of Sir Thomas Lawrence. This celebrated work is now in Toronto and one of an exhibition of old masters being held at the Malloney Galleries by arrangement with the Ehrich Galleries of New York.

able amount, on certain automobiles. The over-payments, which arose owing to the repeal of the automobile tax, were apparently undisputed, but a considerable period having elapsed before settlement of the same, it would seem that, in equity, the dealer should be entitled to interest on his overpaid money during that period. Such, however, is not, it would appear, the view taken by the Government, and probably correctly taken under the legislation presently operative in this country. But it would look obvious to the ordinary intelligence that, not only has the dealer in question lost the use of his money (so overpaid) during the period above referred to, but that the National Treasury has had the benefit of it during the same period. Therefore, just as the Government is under a legal obligation to pay interest on Victory Bonds and other cognate securities, so it is under a moral obligation to pay interest on the automobile dealer's money of which it has had the use.

"All dollars," in fact, as Mr. Dickson pertinently points out, "are worthy of their hire." And the question, naturally, is one of much wider application than the moneys overpaid by automotive dealers under a tax that has been repealed. Various individuals and corporations from time to time, make over-payments to the Government in connection with customs duties, drawbacks, income tax, sales tax *et hoc genus omne*. It seems to us that, all technicalities to the contrary and notwithstanding, moneys refunded by the Government on such over-payments ought certainly to be repaid with interest. In the United States, this principle of paying interest on over-payments of the kind mentioned obtains, and is, in fact, as we understand, provided for by statute. As the refunds, credits, and abatements of income tax allowed by the United States Treasury, since the tax was imposed, has, up to the first of this year, reached a total exceeding the entire national debt of Canada, at that date, it is plain that such interest payments must have reached, in the aggregate, an enormous sum.

There is little doubt that, on the grounds of fairness and equity, a similar course ought to be followed in this country. Various representative bodies have passed resolutions urging the payment of interest in the class of cases mentioned. One such resolution was passed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, at its annual convention in Quebec city, last year. The Chamber went on record as urging the Federal Government "to adopt the principle of the payment of interest on all moneys held by it and refundable to citizens, a course required by equity, as the Government enjoys the use of such moneys pending repayment, and, moreover, itself exacts interest on overdue payments on account of taxes, etc. In addition to believing in the justice of this principle, the Chamber is of the opinion that "its adoption would make for the more prompt

adjustment of the rights of business men and others by officials of the Government."

This resolution seems to us to put the whole matter in a nutshell. People who are constrained to be without the use of their money for a period—and sometimes a long period—by reason of these over-payments to the Government, and, at the end, receive the bare amounts of such over-payments, without any accrued interest, naturally labor under a sense of injustice. Such a sense of injustice the Government should remove, and if fresh legislation, to that end, is necessary, let fresh legislation be brought down without delay. It is inconceivable that, even in the official mind, there can lurk any strong objection to a course so obviously right.

To Restrict  
Police Use  
of Firearms

The best sentiment of the community is back of the bill introduced in the Senate of Canada recently by Hon. George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., to amend the Criminal Code with regard to the use of firearms by police officers to bring down escaping prisoners. Within the past year there have been at least three instances in Ontario and Quebec where men innocent of any serious offence have been killed just because they were foolish enough to run away from the police. Even if they had been hardened criminals the slaughter of these men without trial would constitute a serious indictment against our methods of justice. It is quite true that there is a balance on the other side of the butcher bill, because in half a dozen instances within recent memory Ontario police have been wantonly slain by gun men; but certainly shooting should not begin with the representatives of law and order. Chief Justice Richard Meredith of the Ontario Supreme Court, one of the ablest jurists in Canada, some months ago decided to force a serious consideration of the matter and since he addressed his protest against the existing state of the Criminal Code to the Minister of Justice, many eminent lawyers and crown officers have expressed views similar to his own.

Senator Lynch-Staunton is perhaps going too far when he suggests that it would be well if Canada followed the British system of unarmed police officers. The conditions which police officers must face in all parts of this continent are wholly different from the comparatively simple problems with which British officers are confronted, on a small and thickly populated island from which escape is very difficult, and in which capital punishment is swift and sure in cases of wanton murder. The terrible capital penalties for minor crimes which existed in England until well within the nineteenth century, had one important result in that they wiped out vast numbers of the class which would transmit criminal propensities to posterity.

This is no doubt a partial explanation of the law abiding character of the British people of to-day, but it was a brutal way of purging the race. In United States and Canada we have to deal with many different races who have never been fined down by such cruel discipline and to whom violence is natural. Moreover the motor car, which enables the criminal to shoot and run, has affected and altered police methods as materially as the airplane and the tank have altered military tactics. Despite the favorable conditions which British police officers enjoy in dealing with criminals, it is quite certain that if ever the motor car becomes so widely used in proportion to population in Great Britain as in America, the system of unarmed police officers will have to be abandoned.

Nevertheless it should not be difficult to frame legislation which will prevent the shooting of escaping suspects or prisoners who are offering no resistance. It is in fact a type of official violence of very recent origin, arising mainly from the attempt to enforce prohibition, which in the opinion of certain fanatics justifies anything. Incidentally it may be said that something might be done to protect the lives of police officers, which are after all just as precious as those of others, and reduce crime by a very simple enactment. If it were made a misdemeanor for anyone to leave a motor car unlocked, many crimes in which stolen vehicles play a part would be averted, and the conditions which make a police officer feel that it is the course of wisdom to have his hand on his gun would be altered.

Repatriating  
the French  
Canadian

At the present time, the Province of Quebec is enjoying prosperity sufficiently great to act as an incentive to her sons and daughters to stay at home and find work within her own borders, instead of going to the country to the south of us to seek it there. There is no lack of employment in the Province just now. The agricultural life is not without its attractions for large numbers of French-Canadians. Indeed, more of the sons and daughters of the farm are inclined to stay on the latter in Quebec than they are in certain other Provinces. But still, the farmer's life is not for every one; and to those young people who prefer the factory to the field the industrial activity so manifest in the Province just now offers good wages and permanent employment.

It looks, indeed, as though Quebec's surprising industrial expansion and development are going not only to put a stop to that exodus across the border of young French-Canadians, which has constituted such a regrettable feature of past years, but also to lead to the repatriation, in considerable numbers, of natives of Quebec who have made their homes in the United States and are now casting longing eyes at the good old Province they have left. As a matter of fact, repatriation agents are meeting with considerable success in bringing exiled French-Canadians back to the fold. Moreover, they are materially aided therein by the unquestionable circumstance that working conditions in Quebec today are superior to those obtaining in the manufacturing centres of the New England States.

Addition  
to Quebec  
Cabinet

Following on the recent reorganization of his Cabinet, Premier Taschereau has now added another member to its number, in the person of Mr. J. C. E. Ouellet, M.L.A. for Dorchester, who has been appointed Minister without Portfolio. The new Cabinet Minister, who lives at Ste. Germaine, in Dorchester county, has been a member of the Legislative Assembly for the past twelve years, and enjoys considerable popularity, alike with his constituents and with his fellow-members. He is a staunch party man with a good head on his shoulders, and he should certainly be an acquisition to the Government.

His appointment, by the way, brings the number of the Cabinet up to the fatal thirteen. We do not know how Premier Taschereau is disposed to feel on such matters; but if he should be one of those who dislike a dinner table—to say nothing of a Cabinet—at which thirteen are present, now that we have brought the fact to his attention, he may think it advisable to add yet another Minister to his Cabinet, although it is, at present, already unusually large. In that case, some private member, probably unknown to us, will have to thank us for promotion!

It may quite well be that Mr. Taschereau may not be inclined to take any chances by running a Cabinet of thirteen. For it was quite obvious, last session, that the Opposition, though still numerically small, was in better fighting fettle than it has been for a long while. Then, too, the redoubtable Mayor Houde has put new life into the Conservatives in Montreal and district, and, if the latter only live up to their promises of what they are going to do to the Taschereau Government at the first opportunity, then they are going to have *un bon vieux temps* down in the good old Province of Quebec, at the next general election, which, by the way, cannot be very far off. Altogether, we would advise the Premier to raise the number of his Cabinet to fourteen—for luck.

Severity  
for "Speeders"  
in Montreal

The question of the "speeding" road-hog has assumed a very serious importance in Montreal. So much so that both the Judge of the Recorder's Court and the Judge of the Arraignment Court have recently issued stern warnings that "speeders," guilty of infraction of the law, will be dealt with severely. The fact is the "speeders" seem to have got altogether out of hand, as may be judged from the fact that recently, within a period of twenty-four hours, something like a hundred and eighty drivers of automobiles were arrested.

It appears that taxi-cab drivers are the worse offenders. They act, according to the testimony of Judge Marin, of the Arraignment Court, just as though they are immune from arrest, and he warned them that they must mend their ways. As a matter of fact, it is notorious that many taxi-cab drivers in Montreal are flagrant in their disregard

of the law, flying at top speed across streets with dangerous intersections. For one thing, the police have been too lax in the latitude they have allowed them, and, for another, motorists have something like contempt for the fines that have been too often imposed on them when they have been brought to book. Possibly, after the judicial warnings mentioned, and now that the two judges have admonished the police to be more vigilant with respect to offences against the traffic laws, some improvement may result. It will not be before it is needed. The lot of the pedestrians, in these days of universal motordom, is not too happy in most cities. But in Montreal it is a positive nightmare.

Nor is the taxi-cab driver who doesn't give a hoot (whether of his horn or of any other old kind) by any means the only, though he is certainly the worst offender. His menace should be met by dealing with his license in the way that common-sense suggests. But there are also to be seen at the wheel the "joy-rider," the incompetent and (one would judge) the congenital idiot. Indeed, it would be an interesting (though, possibly, alarming) thing to know what proportion of the total number of those who drive cars are really fit to be trusted with them. In some of our cities, the pedestrian is getting a rare bird on the streets. He will be rarer still by the time they are through with running him down. Wherefore the recent judicial admonitions in Montreal are to be welcomed. May they prove more effectual than previous warnings in checking "speeding" and other offences against the traffic laws.

**Great Soldier's Warning Against War** One of the gravest errors some pacifists make is to suppose that all soldiers of military ability favor war. This is far from being true and the fact is illustrated by the great British general, Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, who has on many occasions raised his voice against war as an institution for the settlement of international disputes.

Quite recently he has spoken again, pointing out that the desire to avoid another war is common to most countries. It would be strange if it were not so, he says, inasmuch as the last war cost the world ten million lives or double the number lost in all wars of the preceding 120 years, put together. It also cost not less than \$350,000,000,000, a sum that the human mind is hardly competent to conceive, to say nothing of an incalculable total of distress, sorrow and injury. Its failure as a solution of international disputes is demonstrable from the fact that it left behind grievances and resentments that can not be eradicated within the lifetime of most adults now living.

Yet though war is condemned by the intelligent men of all the nations who twenty years ago thought of it lightly as an inevitable future development, not devoid of possible advantages, preparations go on much as they did prior to 1914. Sir William Robertson is genuinely alarmed over the tendency to increasing competition in armaments. All the great powers, with (we are glad to note) the exception of Great Britain, are to-day spending more money on armed forces than they spent five years ago. Even with a reduced scale of expenditure Great Britain is practically compelled to spend \$1,275,000,000, irrespective of the contributions of India and other parts of the Empire, from the sheer necessity of fulfilling her military responsibilities in various parts of the world and protecting sea communications. France and Italy to-day have approximately as many men under arms as in 1914. Germany is complaining of her defenceless position, and if armaments are piled up by her neighbors, must some day be given permission to arm also. Many smaller nations of Europe are on a military footing and maintaining a threatening attitude toward each other. The United States feels that future security demands a vast additional naval expenditure.

What does all this madness portend? Peace is a game which all must play if it is to be maintained. Let us hope that the craze for armament falls of its own weight before the nations get at each other's throats again. The only vestige of a silver lining lies in the fact that machinery for the isolation and prevention of wars now exists, a factor never previously known in the world's history; but it is plain that the miracle which will convert the human mass from madness to sanity cannot be performed with a single gesture.

### The X-Ray and Old Pictures

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.  
Sir: I was much interested in an article in your paper of the 27th headed, "Faking the old Masters".

It is surprising how much misinformation there is about concerning this subject. In the first place, a picture which is wrongly attributed is not a fake. A fake is a painting which is not of the period of which it pretends to be. A wrongly attributed picture is simply a case of mistaken identity, and as the greatest experts are often changing their minds concerning paintings, in many cases there is no positive proof that a painting was done by an artist or one of his pupils. It is merely a supposition as to who was the creator.

The statement which is made in your article that the X-Ray reveals fake pictures is not correct. All that the X-Ray shows is whether there has been repainting on a picture and whether there is anything left underneath. The repainting can be seen by anyone who understands paint, but naturally, no one can see through repainting and determine whether there has been a change by a restorer of the picture or, in fact, if there is anything underneath the repainting. The trouble with the X-Ray, however, is that unless the man who makes the X-Ray knows the difference between modern and old paint, it is impossible for him to know whether the painting underneath which has been revealed by the X-Ray, may not be a case of the artist having been dissatisfied with what he first did and having painted a new picture on top. We know that this is often done.

There is no more faking in paintings and antiques than there is in stocks, bonds and jewelry, etc. If the public took as much care in going to a reliable dealer when they buy their works of art as they do when they buy their diamonds or their stocks and bonds, they would have no chance of complaining of being imposed upon. The reliable, conscientious dealer knows what he is selling and stands back of his goods.

Yours, etc.,  
WALTER L. EHRLICH.

Ehrlich Galleries, New York, April, 1929.

### A Correction

SATURDAY NIGHT recently published a group picture of delegates to the National Council of Education at Vancouver and Victoria. In the lengthy list of names that of Mrs. James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, one of the Manitoba delegates, was included. This was an error as Mrs. Richardson was not present when this group picture was photographed.

If the famous Swiss Guards of the Vatican have to be disbanded owing to the Swiss military code that forbids a national joining the forces of a foreign power, it will not be for the first time. The Guards have had their share of adversity and glory—as when they were massacred to a man defending the Pope in the Sack of Rome. They were disbanded in 1798, when Napoleon took the Pope a prisoner. Three years later they were reformed, but again disbanded for six years in 1808. Once more the activities of Napoleon had been disastrous for the corps. Yet another dissolution awaited them in 1848, but this time it was only for a few months.



EXTRAORDINARY SCENES ON BUDGET DAY IN LONDON  
It is seldom that a Chancellor of the Exchequer has been fortunate enough to be escorted to the entrance of the Houses of Parliament by an admiring throng, but that is what happened to Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill on the occasion of his recent budget speech.

## Personalities and Parties in the British Elections

By A. R. Randall-Jones

ONLY a fool, or an extreme partisan, and (for aught I know) the two may occasionally be found co-existent in the same human form, would attempt to prognosticate, with any passable assurance of certainty, as to the result of the forthcoming general election in Great Britain, which is to constitute at once the crown and the climax of this "merry month of May." Of course, one expects from a general statement of this kind those who, engaged as protagonists in the actual fray itself, have, perforce, for the laudable purpose of "whistling to keep their courage up," and likewise the courage of their party, to assume a confidence that they would be only too glad to feel.

But, for *nous autres*, we shall be safe in saying that, in the case of scarcely any general election, held in Great Britain in modern times, has the outcome, within a relatively few days of the date of polling, looked more obscure than does the outcome of this one that now approaches. Nor shall we be on less safe ground in adding that the issues dependent on the same are at least as momentous as those dependent on any of which modern British history holds record — momentous not only to the British people themselves, but to the Empire and, indeed, to the world.

One thing that impresses me immensely, as an Old Countryman who, though long resident in Canada, has never lost continuous touch with the politics or with many of the political personalities, of his native land, is the difference in the sort of questions that are today before the electorate there for consideration, as compared with those which were esteemed the most pressing and urgent questions thirty years ago, when I was a youth just leaving college. Then political warfare raged around matters constitutional, electoral and often sentimental. Today they have changed all that.

Life in Great Britain is not, and probably will never again be, life as it was before the War. A hard, competitive existence is that fronting our Motherland. Never again, I imagine, will she be a land in which those who neither toil nor spin will find things comfortable and comforting. Rather will she be, and, indeed, is today, a country in which even the willing workers find difficulty in obtaining that measurable standard of living that a high standard of civilization demands.

Therefore the questions that are being most discussed on hundreds and thousands of political platforms in Great Britain, at this moment, are hard, material, practical, matter-of-fact, bread-and-butter (or bread-without-the-butter) questions. The Ship of State in Great Britain today has to be steered through misfortunes, factions, discontents, largely of a kind unknown before the War, and the disputes as to the chart by which it should be steered are marked by exceeding bitterness and even violence in the present contest.

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All the three parties competing for place and power find themselves in very different cases from that which they occupied at the occurrence of the last general election in November, 1924.

That election was occasioned by the resolve of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the then Labor Premier, to go to the country, after a defeat in the House of Commons, lest worse befall him. Mr. MacDonald's ability is undeniable, but his short-lived administration (largely, no doubt, owing to circumstances beyond his control, not the least important of these being the fact that it was a minority Government) was a fiasco and almost a farce. In the midst of its short life it was always preparing for death — and its death was ignominious. For its eight months of existence, it was always wavering and wobbling, between a sane Labor Trade Union line and the course urged by its Bolshevik section, usually coming down on the side of the fence that the latter commanded. In fact, at its inglorious end, its policy, as regards the monstrous Russian treaty and its refusal to prosecute the communist, Campbell, for sedition, must have been quite in accordance with the pleasure and designs of the Third International of Moscow.

SUCH a Government was naturally, a good target for attack. When, during the 1924 election, the notorious Zinovieff letter to the British "comrades", advising them as to how best to create something akin to a revolution in Great Britain, was published, its doom was sealed. Mr. MacDonald, under pressure from the communist section of his party, tried to make out that he doubted the genuineness of this document, but, as it transpired, he had himself initiated an official protest to the Soviet representatives in London over the matter. The Conservatives obtained a record majority at the polls over both the Liberal and the Socialist parties combined.

To Lord Birkenhead, more than to any other man, was the magnitude of that victory attributable. With characteristic prescience, he fastened on, and drove home, the point that the issue lay between British and Russian ideals. Both on the platform and in the press, he concentrated his remarkable powers of argument and rhetoric on that issue. Nor did his rhetoric and argument fall on deaf ears. For second, only to Lloyd George — if second — he is the most effective platform speaker in the country.

But (unfortunately from the Conservative standpoint) Lord Birkenhead (for the simple reason that he can make, in business, an income of four or five times the size of that he received in his Cabinet post) resigned from the Baldwin Government last year. And, although he is giving it all possible support from the platform in the present campaign, that is a different matter from speaking with the prestige and responsibility of "the inside".

Mr. Baldwin's Government incurred a very serious loss when Lord Birkenhead retired. For, with the exception of Mr. Churchill and the two Chamberlains, it has not had the advantage of many first-rate men among its members.

Mr. Churchill, of course, is, as regards sheer ability, a host in himself. Nearly all the weapons in the rhetorical armory — massive speech, satire, sarcasm, invective, portentous solemnity — are his, and almost at command. That he has character is undoubted; for he has chosen his side with complete indifference to the common taunt that no man in British public life can both "rat and re-rat" (the phrase is his own). He is as combative and courageous as Mr. Lloyd George himself, and the sincerity of his belief in the cause he is, for the moment, espousing, is undeniable. The trouble is that the public, while admiring the genius of the man, looks upon it largely as unguided by judgment. Thus his influence, however potent with his Cabinet colleagues, or with a platform audience, is none too strong with the electorate. At the same time, a wise Conservative leader could not do without him, however troublesome it may be, at times, to do without him.

The two Chamberlains have, too often and too long, been regarded (at any rate, outside their own environment) as the distinguished sons of a more illustrious sire. But Sir Austen, when he set his signature to the pact of Locarno — a moment in human affairs that is destined to show (to use his own words) that "courage may be greater than faith," — sealed his title to fame for all time. Upright, courageous and able, he is the most single-minded and least self-seeking of men. He has obtained, in these days when he stands before the world no longer as the pale phantom of his great father, but openly on his own feet, a statesman of the first rank in his own right, a much enhanced authority in speech and a hold on the country that have far transcended his early promise.

In nearly every respect, save that of personal appearance, Mr. Neville Chamberlain is more the authentic son of his father than is his half-brother, Sir Austen. The latter is placable and urbane, whereas Neville Chamberlain, with his father's resolute aggressiveness and "cold glow", might well exclaim with Alan Breck, "Am I no a bonnie fechter?" Of all Mr. Baldwin's colleagues he has most concerned himself with questions of social well-being. To him is mainly due the recent notable record of the Conservatives on questions of this order. He has done wonders in reforming the Poor Law; the far-reaching legislation in respect to widows and contributory pensions was chiefly of his devising; he has made a determined and successful attempt to catch up with the housing needs of the country. His work as social reformer, in fact, constitutes a strange commentary on the oft-repeated assertion that Conservatism is barren of constructive ideas as regards social betterment.

But, of course, in Mr. Baldwin's own personality is to be found one of the chief assets of his party. He stands for straightforwardness, sincerity and strength — in a word, for all that makes for character. It is the habit of his opponents — particularly of Mr. Lloyd George — to depict him, as party leader, as being compact, in pretty equal measures, of fatuity and futility. As a matter of fact, amid circumstances of almost unexampled difficulty and complexity, he has kept his party together with remarkable astuteness and ability. Personally, he stands higher in general estimation than he did when he formed either of his two administrations.

But, though his own prestige has waxed, that of his Government has waned. He has had too many "second-raters" among his colleagues, and on some of them, moreover, the burden of the years is heavy. For the Conservative party in Great Britain has always too largely discouraged young men of brilliance. It prefers middle-aged

(Continued on page 3)



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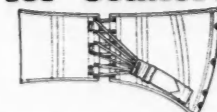
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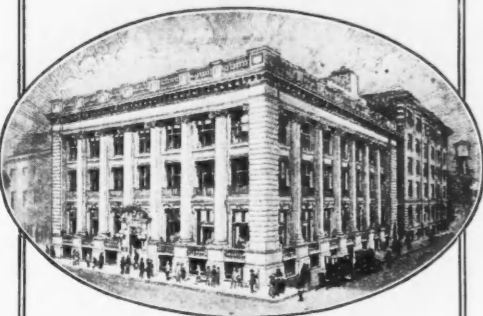


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## Spring Picture Displays

The Ehrich Show of Old Masters—  
Horatio Walker in Retrospect

By Constance C. Mackay

ON MAY 1st an Exhibition of Old Masters from the Ehrich Galleries of New York opened at the new Merritt-Malloney Gallery on Grenville Street. These new rooms are in the old John B. Smith home, a landmark of older Toronto and a fine setting for pictures with its spacious rooms and wide hall. Some alterations have been made to conform to the needs of its new duties, but on the whole the old house retains its charm, with the recently acquired advantages of lighting arrangements.

The visiting collection brought here by Mr. Ehrich is composed mainly of English portraits, with a few landscapes, and a few works by continental artists. A beautiful example of Sir Joshua Reynolds is the small portrait head, "Lady Harland" cut down from a larger canvas, in which we see the lovely quality of his painting at its best, together with a charming subject. It is a work captivating in its freshness, in both senses of the word, both in its treatment, and in its apparently complete resistance to the material hazards of time. A fine Raeburn is the portrait of Sir George Colquhoun, a rather small picture, but arresting on account of the vigorous characterization and fine painting of the head. Some little carelessness is to be noted in the white cravat, but of the whole it is well conceived and carefully worked out. Another Raeburn, not named in the catalogue, gives us again an example of his great gift of portrayal of feature and expression, and some particularly interesting study of blacks in the stuffs and satins of the costume. There is lack of proportion in the drawing of the hands, but this slight defect cannot detract from the impressiveness of the work as a whole.

The collection contains several Lawrences, among them a splendid portrait of Sir John Mitford, and an unusual and vivacious study of Miss Campbell, with an effect of rapid treatment as though to catch the sitter unawares. An excellent Hoppner is the portrait of the Rev. Thomas Gibson, and there are two good works by Sir William Beechey, the portrait of Mrs. Hall, and the three quarter length portrait of the Countess of Sheffield. A charming little Morland, "Rustic Courtship", is characteristic of his well known studies of rural life.

An interesting example of its type is J. F. Herring's pic-



W. D. ROBB

Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways who inaugurated the first use in the world of two-way telephone communication with a moving train near Toronto on May 5th. The perfection of such a system has been a pet project with Mr. Robb, whose 58 years of railroad service almost constitute a record.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ture of "Blue Bonnet" with jockey up, typical of this earlier English treatment of horses not so much for themselves but as speed in visible form. The animal is deliberately distorted, the body and legs lengthened to give the maximum effect of potential rapidity of motion. It is at the same time well treated in planes, and its glossy red leaps out to one's notice in the wide green of the background.

Among the landscapes the big canvas by John Crome, "Approaching Storm, Valley of the Stour", easily takes the place of first importance, a work of outstanding vitality, rich in color, fine in composition along a line receding sharply to the left, quite unforgettable in its general excellence. Contrasting with this is a work of the 18th century French type of landscape painting, "Entrance to a Ruined Monument" by Hubert Robert, meticulous rather than vigorous, charming, not rich, in color.

Zurbaran's study in white, "Portrait of a Cardinal in White Robes", is a very admirable example of Spanish painting of the 17th century. Pieter de Hoogh's "Afternoon Tea" is a delightful little composition in rich dark color, and softly diffused grey light.

THE Art Gallery of Toronto is now showing a retrospective exhibit of the work of the Canadian artist Horatio Walker. It is in the black and white drawings one sees to best advantage the remarkable draughtsmanship for which the artist is justly celebrated. He is at his best in the depicting of animals, and in representing the strenuous labors of the French-Canadian habitant. In such works as "Milking", "Work at Dawn", "Wood Sawsers", there is a noble strength, a reserve and placidity of outlook, despite the muscular vigor of subject and treatment, and a respectful honoring of the dignity of work. His studies of cattle have this same quality of placid strength, the artist seems to present the great beasts as types and symbols of power lending itself to serve but never serve. In the black and white drawings one notes this same apparent delight in well-directed might, in such works as "Beater with a Flail", in the particularly fine "Wood-cutter", even in the sketch of an arm. Some of these interpretations of man and beast at work involve some charming painting of woods or fields, particularly the misty gray picture, "Wood-cutters". The landscapes that merely frame the central subject of labour are on the whole better than those painted for their own sake. There is a certain lack of subtlety of color that is more apparent in the landscapes than in those works that display the artist's gifts of drawing and modelling. An occasional picture, such as the two nudes, "The Nymph of Montmorency" and "Ariane abandoned", on account of sentimental tastelessness of theme and color one could wish out of the collection.

THE exhibit of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art, now on view at the Art Gallery contains some very good designs and sketches. Among the more modern work, one notes the excellent work of Richard Taylor. Frederick Coates displays some very beautiful designs for stage sets. Two of Bertram Brooker's illustrations for "The Ancient Mariner" are of excellent quality. Laura Gibson shows some clear sketches, Estelle Kerr a bright Winter cover in yellows, Lydia Fraser a beautiful batik rich in color. Among the drawing, wood cuts and etchings Carl Schaeffer has a "Factory and warehouse", Cyril Travers some good etchings, W. P. Lawson three charming studies of French towns.

## The British Election

(Continued from page 2)

or elderly mediocrities with double-barrelled names — the Worthington-Evanses and the Joyson-Hickses. Thus the Conservatives cannot hope to do anything like as well at the forthcoming election as they did at that of five years ago. But it remains to be seen whether, during the intervening period they have "progressed backwards" so far that their record majority is going to be quite wiped out—that it will be whittled down to a pretty tune is self-evident.

IS LLOYD GEORGE going to be the chief whittler? His speeches breathe optimism and his personality exudes self-confidence. That, however, may be just "pretty Fanny's way." But it would probably be a false idea to reckon him as inevitably to be numbered henceforth with the extinct volcanoes. At any rate, it is undeniable that it is mainly due to his indefatigable efforts that the Liberal party is now at length united, and looking to him as its leader, and is putting before the electorate proposals for the wholesale abolition of unemployment which, even if incapable of translation into accomplishment, are certainly challenging widespread popular attention during this campaign.

Moreover, beyond question or compare, he is the most subtle political strategist in Great Britain. He is an adept unexcelled in the difficult art of suddenly and magically transforming — or seeming to transform — the whole field of politics to his own advantage. He showed his possession of this uncanny faculty nearly a score of years ago, when the land taxes of his famous budget saved the then Asquith Government from the drubbing that was coming to it. Is he going, by means of his proposals for unemployment abolition, once more to snatch victory for Liberalism out of the very jaws of defeat?

Not very likely, one would think. The once great Liberal party has dwindled in the House of Commons to a small group which, for many years now, has been subjected to many rebuffs and has suffered countless humiliations. Mr. Churchill has smitten one of its cheeks and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the other, with such force and regularity that it has very little cheek (of any kind!) left. This sort of thing has undermined its authority in the country. A man's ideals may be as lofty as you please, but if he is always being cuffed and ridiculed *coram publico*, he is unlikely, during the process, to attract a large and enthusiastic popular following. The same sort of thing is true of a political party.

Moreover, with the exception of the assistance of Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Lloyd George has to carry on his unemployment propaganda almost unaided by any coadjutors of reputation and standing. Sir John Simon is putting in a short holiday at platform speaking, on his return from India, and Lord Reading presides at an occasional meeting with all his wonted suavity. But the burden and heat of the day are being left to the little Welsh dynamo. Well, his ferocious energy and tireless industry are as unapproachable in their sphere as are his suppleness and plausibility in theirs.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may be fittingly described as the Labor leader, *faut de mieux*. His rise from poverty and obscurity to his present position — ex-Premier and possibly next Premier — is one of the most outstanding romances of modern politics. He is what he is, and where he is, in virtue of sheer capability.

When he was first chosen leader, there was a strong disposition among those who eventually chose him to fit the crown — whether of laurel or of thorn! — on some



THE LATE HON. W. D. McPHERSON, K.C.  
Eminent Toronto barrister who passed away recently after a long illness. For many years Mr. McPherson was a prominent figure in the Conservative party and was Provincial Secretary in the Cabinet of Sir William Hearst.

other head. On that of "Johnny Clynes", for example. Mr. Clynes is a man of moderate counsels who prefers persuasion to any sort of violence, and, as an actual fact, he did lead the Laborites in the House of Commons during Mr. MacDonald's enforced absence therefrom. But neither Mr. Clynes nor any other member of the Labor party was possessed of Mr. MacDonald's platform eloquence, tactical Parliamentary skill, debating capacity and general all-round competence. So the choice fell on Mr. MacDonald.

But he has never enjoyed the whole-hearted allegiance of his Parliamentary followers. This was shown when, after the defeat of his Administration, at the general election of 1924, a movement was started to replace him by George Lansbury, who enjoys a widespread popularity. But he rode out the storm and is still at the Labor helm—not without a reasonable expectation of being able to bring many cargoes that are precious to him safely home to port.

Some people seem to look upon Mr. MacDonald as a more or less theoretical Socialist and to pin their faith to his declaration that he is a constitutionalist. That is, almost certainly, an entire misconception. He is as ready as any man alive so to reorganize industry and society (of course with the avowed object of promoting happiness and eradicating hardship!) as to bring upon his long-suffering fellow-countrymen much injustice and travail. In the budget, there is always a flexible instrument at hand, wherewith to effect a social revolution, should some disastrous turn of Fortune's wheel give his party an independent majority.

## The Passing Show

Railway trains will soon be equipped with telephones. This will be an advantage. Stay-at-home wives will be able to call up their travelling husbands at two o'clock in the morning and remind them to bring home that spool of thread.

And also to verify the fact that they really did take the train to Montreal.

And then there is the story of the Scot who made a long distance call on daylight saving time and rang off on standard time.

Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" has been banned in Boston because despite its general worth it contained several passages that were regarded as obscene. It is to be hoped that the censors of that fair city don't come across a volume of Shakespeare's plays or the Bible.

Friend Jones is all set to learn the game of golf. He has the complete outfit including golf bag, clubs and corkscrew.

If there is no marrying or giving in marriage in Heaven, it looks as if the Kingdom of Heaven will soon be established on earth.

The problem of parking space for politicians was solved, of course, by the institution of the Senate Chamber.

Hal Frank



NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY

The King has approved the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke Acland, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Bombay, to the Bishopric of Bombay, vacant by the resignation of Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer. The new bishop, who graduated from Keble College, Oxford, in 1902, has been engaged in mission work in India since 1910.



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## Ireland's Famous Aviator

THE resignation was recently announced of the chief of the Irish Free State Air Force, Colonel James Fitzmaurice. Colonel Fitzmaurice has just returned to Ireland, after attending the funeral in Berlin of Baron von Huenefeld, with whom, in company with Captain Koehl, he flew the Atlantic last April. The three airmen took off at Baldonnel, and landed on a frozen lake on Greenly Island, Newfoundland. The reason for Colonel Fitzmaurice's resignation is not disclosed, but it is known that he has had many attractive offers of civil posts. He is thirty years of age, and in the early days of 1915 he was an apprentice in a drapery business at Waterford. In that year he joined the Cadet Company of the Leinster Regiment, but was rejected at the Curragh, being under age. Only three months later he made a second attempt, and went to France with the 17th Lancers. Wounded in May, 1916, he was a few months later transferred to the infantry, and after securing his commission a few months later was again wounded. In the beginning of 1917 he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and was attached to a bombing squadron on the French front. On the formation of the Free State Army Corps he was, in 1922, included in the command of the new wing. He became commandant of the corps in 1927. He took part in the famous East and West Atlantic flight of the German aeroplane *Bremen*. Before he became a member of the crew of the *Bremen*, Colonel Fitzmaurice came to notice in September, 1927, for his attempted Atlantic flight with Captain McIntosh. While in the Army of Occupation he accomplished the first night mail flight from Folkestone to Cologne.



IT IS unfortunate that the revival three months ago of the claims of the junior shareholders of the old Grand Trunk Railway in connection with their lost investments should have intervened to prevent the Canadian National Railways' recapitalization project from being submitted to parliament this session. Circumstances were auspicious for its consideration. Parliament, having the assurance of the Prime Minister that there would not be a general election this year, has been, in the main, in a reasonable mood and disposed to approach its responsibilities in a serious and constructive attitude. The good sense and temper of parliament has been manifest in connection with other railway legislation offering opportunity for trouble, such as the branch line bills and the amendments to the Railway Act, and in connection also with such matters as the Bell Telephone and Sun Life bills. It was on the cards, therefore, that had the plan which has been worked out after years of study for recasting the financial structure of the Canadian National been presented this year, as was intended, it would have had as good a chance as is ever likely to offer of fair treatment. And the Canadian National management, with its hands strengthened by the excellent showing it has been able to make under the handicap of its absurd capital liabilities, would have been able to approach parliament in a spirit of confidence and self-reliance that would have contributed to the favorable atmosphere in which the important question would have been considered.

A good deal of informal discussion of the financial problem of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which are under the same management, has taken place during the last few days in the House of Commons committee which deals with the financial estimates of these enterprises and it has not been without profit. It has revealed not only that the legislators at Ottawa are prepared to recognize the claims of the state-owned system but also that the men in charge of the system are on solid ground and have a full grasp of the situation. Sir Henry Thornton, in fact, greatly assisted the cause of the Canadian National, as it rests in the hands of parliament, by the frank and capable manner in which he supplied information to the committee and discussed the activities, policies and problems of the system. He made a marked impression by the thoroughness of his knowledge of the affairs over which he presides and his readiness to give the members of parliament the intelligence they desired. And the same was true of the capable group of railway executives he has about him. Members of the committee and those who assisted at its deliberations took cognizance of the indications that the men who have charge of the largest railway system in the world know their business and expend their knowledge efficiently and energetically. The impression thus obtained no doubt will find reflection when parliament from time to time is called upon to make decisions which affect the success of the system.

THE new attempt of the Grand Trunk shareholders to recover something on their investment no doubt was inspired by the increased improvement in the showing of the Canadian National. It was launched in January last in the form of an application to the Ottawa government for a fiat giving them permission to attack in the courts the validity of the Grand Trunk Acquisition Act of 1919. The application caused the government to abandon its intention of submitting the recapitalization plan this session, since there could be little wisdom in recasting the financial structure of the Canadian National if there was any possibility of its being torn to pieces through decisions of the courts. Since January, the Justice Department of the federal government has been considering the legal aspects of the questions involved in the application for a fiat, as the government quite rightly felt that it would not be proper to dismiss such an application in a summary manner. It may be some time before decision is given on the application, but I think there is sufficient indication of what it will be. Mr. Dunning has given definite assurance that the government will bring down legislation on the recapitalization scheme next session, and this assurance would not be possible if it were the intention to grant the fiat asked for by the shareholders. The case which would be instituted upon the granting of the fiat would be of such a character as to involve almost interminable litigation and on the ultimate decision would depend questions of great consequence to the financial structure of the railway system. Since the government plans to have the recapitalization scheme before parliament next session, the inference is that it does not intend to grant the fiat which would open up this litigation. And in view of the careful consideration that has already been given in other years to the claims of the junior Grand Trunk shareholders, this course would appear to have justification. It certainly would be a great misfortune if the Canadian National were to be exposed to the danger of disaster through judicial decision just when it is beginning to come into its own and after the care that has been taken to do full justice to the English investors in the old Grand Trunk.

SOMETHING will have to be done, also, about readjusting the capitalization of the government steamship system. Under the policies being followed by Sir Henry Thornton, this service unquestionably is very materially assisting the national interests, and it is fair neither to the system itself nor to the public that, owing to the abnormal annual charges on the war-time cost of the ships, its proper showing should be so far from a true indication of its actual accomplishments. Even if the capital carrying charges which figure in the balance sheet were reasonable, the mercantile marine would not be on equal terms with a private enterprise, since it is very largely employed, not in seeking the largest possible immediate profit, but in furthering government policies. As it is, the real results are minimized by the impossibility of meeting the exorbitant carrying charges. It is significant that when the matter was under discussion in the committee, Hon. H. H. Stevens, from his position of authority in the Opposition, declared that if the government next session would submit proper legislation for adjusting the financial establishment of the mercantile marine he would support it. Sir Henry revealed that his boats are co-operating with the Department of Trade and Commerce in promoting foreign trade.

IT WOULD appear that the Conservatives made some impression on the country by their prolonged attack on Mr. Veniot. One gathers from such reaction as there is that the public at large was persuaded there was a case against the Postmaster General. And the votes in the House of Commons which exonerated him gave no reflection of the minds of members on the matter; they were party votes. A better indication was the unusual spectacle of Mr. Veniot's colleagues leaving him almost entirely to his own resources for his defence. The only cabinet ministers who offered a word in his behalf were Mr. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, and Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, the two who, next to the Postmaster General himself are the outstanding devotees of the spoils system. The Prime Minister never raised his voice in his colleague's defence, and at times during the revelations looked as if he could very cheerfully have dumped Mr. Veniot out of his boat.

If it were not for his predilections in the matter of patronage, Mr. Veniot, I think, would be a very satisfactory Postmaster General. It was shown during his prosecution that he exercises a very close personal supervision over the affairs of his department. Obviously he is very earnest and very practical in his methods. He does not permit himself to be hampered by red tape, and his policies are progressive and adapted to the times. The whole trouble with him is the faith that is in him; he believes unquestionably in the discredited doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils. He permits his partisan bias to warp the good judgment of which otherwise he would be capable.

The most serious count against the Postmaster General during the two and a half weeks of his prosecution was in the Saint John case. Here was clearly a matter in which his practical business judgment would have dictated a different course from the one he took had no partisan considerations been involved. An official of his department failed over a period of months to account for public monies he had collected and only acknowledged having received them when other officials discovered through inquiry that they had been paid to him. In the circumstances, the immediate superior of this official refused to recommend him for increased salary. Mr. Veniot intervened and not only ordered that his salary be increased but placed him in a position of responsibility over the heads of other officers of the department whose records were clean. It was not until Mr. Bennett revealed the record of this official to parliament and the public that the Postmaster General suspended him. So long as the official's conduct was a secret in the files of the department, Mr. Veniot rewarded him with promotion and increased salary, and as soon as it was disclosed he removed him. It is hardly necessary to say that the suspended official is an active political worker in Mr. Veniot's behalf.

MR. WOODSWORTH has pursued the cause of divorce reform until there can be no longer any doubt that the House of Commons is fully seized of the weaknesses of the present system, although thoroughly disgusted with the subject. Having secured an undertaking from the Prime Minister that the government would seek earnestly for the proper solution of the problem, he still was not satisfied and his latest effort has been to introduce alimony and child maintenance and custody provisions into individual divorce bills. He has been blocked in this by a ruling from the Minister of Justice that the jurisdiction of the federal parliament under the B. N. A. Act in matters of marriage and divorce does not cover questions of financial and family settlements, which, being questions of property and civil rights, fall within the scope of provincial authority. Only in one case did parliament ever include financial and custody provisions in a divorce bill, and its action then was denounced as unconstitutional by Sir John A. Macdonald and other authorities, and when one of the lawyers who had acted in the case sued his client for his fees the courts dismissed his suit on the ground that the parliamentary tribunal had no constitutional authority to deal with the matter in which he had been retained. The limitations on the authority of parliament are a further argument against the continuance of the present system.

Another angle of the divorce situation is presently before the Commons in a bill which, while undoubtedly calculated to further justice in certain cases, strikes at one of the fundamental doctrines of British law and might have serious consequences. It is a bill to enable married women to establish separate domicile for purposes of divorce proceedings. Under British law the domicile of the wife is the domicile of the husband, and, as divorce action must be taken within the domicile of the petitioner to have recognition by British law, a wife cannot secure a divorce which is valid in Canada elsewhere than within the husband's domicile. British jurists who have pondered the question of permitting separate domicile have declared against it on the ground, among others, that it would lead to confusion, such as simultaneous actions for divorce in different countries by husband and wife. Mr. Lapointe holds with British opinion and opposes the bill.

### The Australian Antarctic Expedition

THE Australian Government has decided to organize and equip an expedition to the Antarctic under the leadership of Sir Douglas Mawson, the noted geologist, and Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Adelaide. The expedition will probably sail at the end of the year. The British Government has placed the exploration vessel "Discovery," now in the service of the Falkland Islands Dependency, at the disposal of the expedition free of any charge. She is an auxiliary barque of 736 tons, built at Dundee in 1901 for the first National Antarctic Expedition at a cost of £51,000. Captain Scott, who headed the expedition, is said to have described her as "the finest vessel which was ever built for exploring purposes."

The expedition will explore that part of the Antarctic directly south of Australia, continuing Sir Douglas Mawson's 1911 exploration expedition. The party will investigate the economic resources of the area, and carry out a hydrographic survey, comprising the correct location of the coastline. It is proposed to equip aeroplanes for inland surveys. The expedition will also investigate the commercial possibilities of whaling with a view to tapping this source of wealth.

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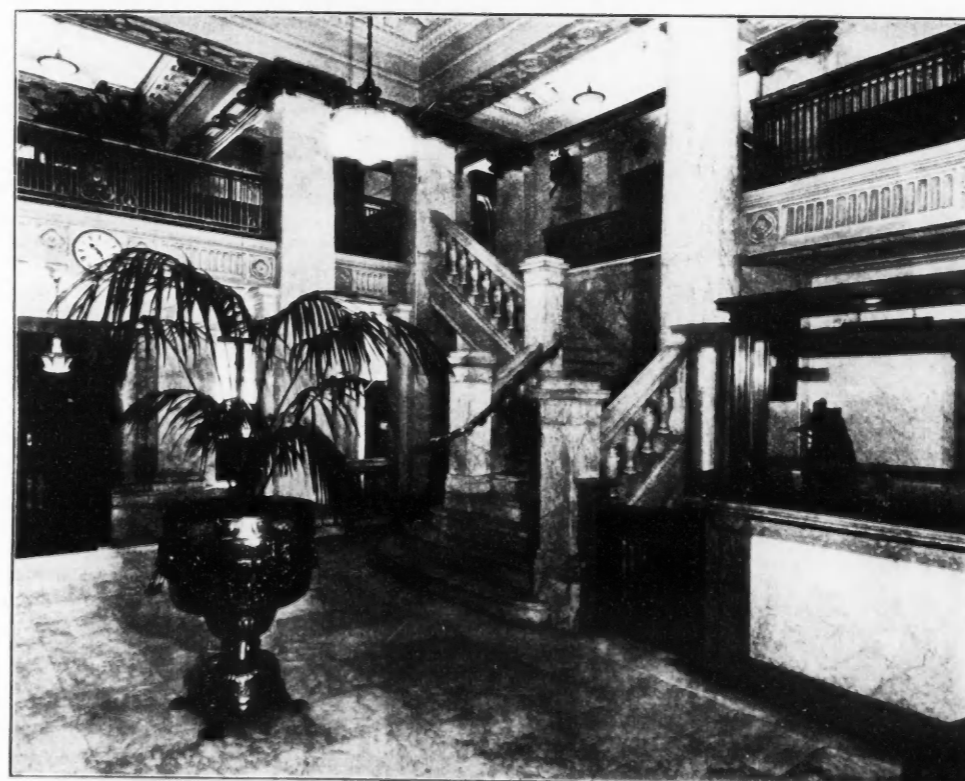
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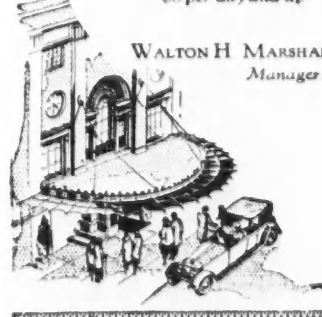
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## Momentous New Flotation

### Prospectus of the Canadian Domestic Tranquility Foundation, Limited

By MERRILL DENISON

SOCIAL substitutes to understudy unwilling husbands, long an established institution in the large centres of the world, are to become available to Toronto's weary hosts if the plans for launching a unique new corporation bruited locally materialize, as there is every reason to believe they will.

In sophisticated communities the social substitute becomes a necessity almost as soon as the community becomes sophisticated. A test, then, for Toronto's sophistication will be found in the success or failure of the new Corporation which, it is rumoured, will be known as the Canadian Domestic Tranquility Foundation, Limited. The offices of the new company will be located on Viny Circle, which is on map No. 7 of the Town Planning Commission's report. Branch offices are to be opened in other Canadian cities as soon as they become sophisticated, but for the present it is the intention of the promoters to confine their operations to the Canadian field.

The group back of the Foundation is made up of Toronto business men, all of them married, and all of them at that critical age when they are no longer known as "young business men" but simply as "business men" or as "good scouts." All are men of social position and business responsibilities.

Out of the problem of reconciling these two—without sacrificing the tranquility of their home life—grew the need for the Foundation. As one of the more enthusiastic members—who asked that his name be withheld until the plans were more fully matured—explained to the writer: "Something had to be done."

"Toronto," he went on, "is facing a problem which seriously threatens the family life of her well-to-do. It is an old problem but it is comparatively new to Toronto, and is a product of the motor car, modern art and bull markets."

Our informant paused to impress us with the seriousness of what was to follow.

"A number of us," he said, "have been making money! With the acquisition of wealth has gone hand in hand the acquisition of an enlarged social circle. The former as the result of the husband's labors; the latter more largely as a result of the wife's."

"It has been the common experience of myself and my associates in the Tranquility Foundation," he continued, "that our wives' abilities to enlarge the circle were quite as considerable as our abilities to acquire wealth. In certain cases, I might safely say, the wife's abilities were in excess, particularly in view of the fact that with each enlargement of the circle the social demands on our time became greater, and the time available for pursuing our acquisitions more limited."

Our informant, at this point, sighed.

"My associates and I," he went on following his sigh, "noted another experience in common. As our social responsibilities become more complex, we found they had a tendency to become less agreeable to us personally. Social functions that in our simpler days were nothing more than vague rumours on our horizons had become very real and personal."

TEAS, receptions, musicals, mixed luncheons, poetry readings, and cocktail parties at unusual hours became commonplace where they had once been highly exotic. Although uninterested in paintings, we found our presence so necessary that absence could only be won at the expense of much domestic discussion.

"We further noted that a class of men, uninitiated to business and insensitive to its fascination, and with whom we had but little in common, frequented these functions."

"Individually we all tried to solve the problem, which, toward the close of the winter, was becoming acute. We suggested to our wives that less engagements be made, and when they retorted, somewhat vigorously, that they had a right to the enjoyments of a full social life, and that they owed certain duties to their friends, we urged them to discharge those duties without us."

"This, it was pointed out, was not practicable. The social conventions, dating back to the ark, I believe, demanded that guests appear in pairs. The unattended woman is no more welcome to the modern hostess than the unattended lioness would have been to Noah."

"When we hit upon the happy plan of having our wives invite some unattached gentleman of our acquaintance to accompany them in our place various difficulties arose. We discovered that there were not as many unattached gentlemen as there were wives. The supply, in short, was not as great as the demand. There was a marked bearish tendency on invitations to 'fill in.'"

"With the approach of the golfing season, a few of us who lunch together realized that something must be done. We discussed the situation generally, and then got to work and analyzed it. Pooling our experiences, we concluded that certain things could and could not be done. Important among the latter was inducing our wives to change their point of view. And yet we were agreed that our attendance at most parties was more to satisfy a convention than because of any increased enjoyment we brought to or took away from them."

"My associates and I were all of the opinion that any capable chauffeur could deliver our wives at the party with possibly less discussion than we ourselves had been able to do, and since we never spoke to our wives at the party, and seldom discussed anything of either interest or importance with any of the guests there, our positions might quite as well have been filled by any presentable man attired in the proper clothes."

"We saw then that we simply had to develop an organization which would make a supply of such men readily available whose services might be obtained for a small fee. We started, in a small way, to bring such an organization into being. Rumors of our plans got abroad, naturally, and we were virtually inundated for requests for membership in our co-operative undertaking. So great were these requests that we realized that we had been meeting not only a social but an economic demand. The Canadian Domestic Tranquility Foundation Limited is the result. It is not our intention to pile up profits. The Foundation will be strictly profit sharing, after adequate allowances for depreciation have been made, for it is more our ambition to make happy Canadian homes than to clip coupons."

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AT THE close of the interview the writer was fortunate enough to secure a projected form of contract between the Foundation and a subscriber member. This contract gives a better idea of the intentions and scope of the Foundation than could any description, and has the additional merit of vouching for its authenticity.

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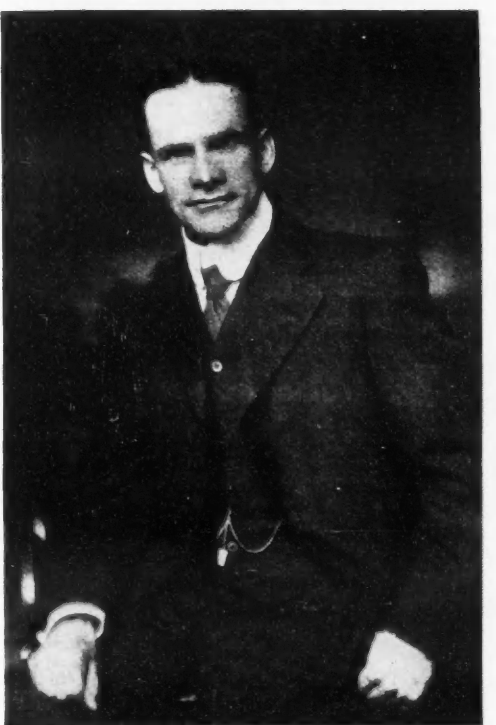
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Recently appointed to the Supreme Court of British Columbia to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Justice Amey Morrison to the post of Chief Justice. Justice Fisher is a native of Waterdown, Ont., and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He has practised at Fernie, B.C., since 1907, and was formerly active in politics.

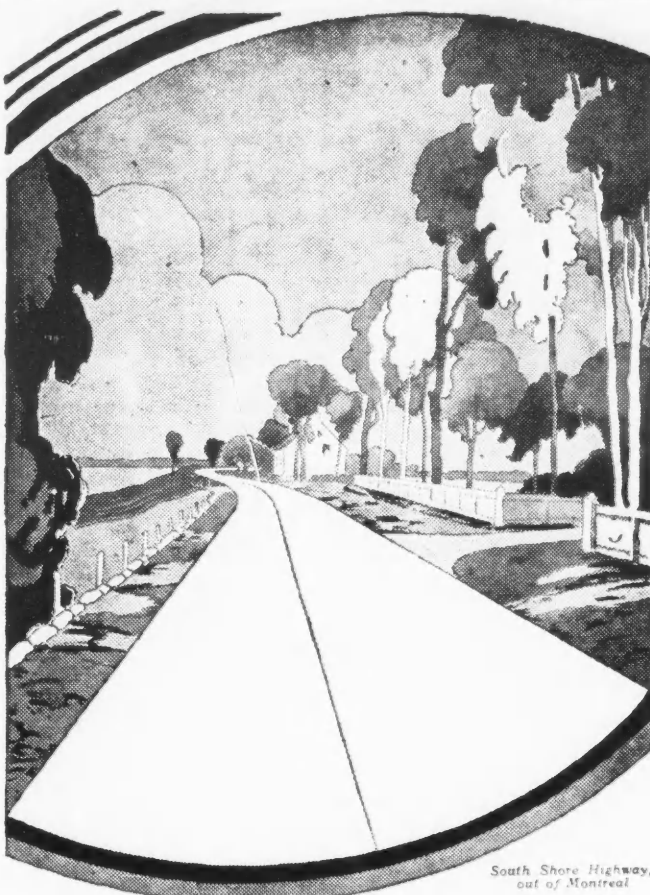


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## MUSIC and DRAMA

### "The Blackbirds", a Colored Revue — Passion Play on Broadway—Other Events

#### A Snappy Colored Revue

There are probably several reasons for the recent vogue for colored revues, but an important one is that the negroes dance and sing with a zest and abandon that make the average white performer look like a picture of still life. And Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds", the current attraction at the Princess Theatre, ably bears up this fact. It is one of the fastest dancing shows to hit this town in several seasons.

And it is largely a dancing show. The young ladies of the chorus led by Harriett Culloway, a comely and magnetic "blues" singer and "hot and hot" dancer, set a swift pace at the end of set with a single dance that has all the untamed rhythm and color that the tired business executive and his tired consort could expect. And this pace is maintained throughout the revue. For really clever dancing, however, the honours are usual to the men who must rely less on shakes and dips and more on their feet. John Worthy and Ed. Thompson, assisted by Arthur Palmer and Willie Green put over swift and intricate dancing that leaves one dizzy and breathless.

The comedy of the show is the usual broad type that brings in a grave yard scene and a poker game. These if not unusual, are quite funny. Not as amusing as the several black-on-skits lifted from the more sophisticated Broadway revues.

The company is well-equipped with excellent performers. Besides those mentioned are Jessica Zackery and Harrington Guy who sing attractively and score with the theme song of the revue, "I Can Give You Anything But Love, Baby". Sherman Robinson makes a big hit in his duet with the trumpet and Hammett Harrington, Emmett Harrington and Beebe Joyner are very satisfactory comedians.

One of the most effective scenes in the play is a travesty of the "waka" scene from "Porgy" done to the "St. Louis Blues". The shadow effects in the original scene are heightened in the travesty by the use of a sky-blue background.

For those who like their jazz straight from the source, "Blackbirds" can be wholeheartedly recommended as a splendid evening's entertainment.

Hal Frank

#### Passion Play on Broadway

"It is better to please God than the actors", some monitory scribe declared in a Latin manuscript of the Middle Ages, writes J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York Sunday "Times". For the actors of those days were vile fellows, given to lewd ways and ill-lit to the society of the pious. While the mimi and jongleurs were scuffling up and down the highways and roistering in the pot-houses, however, the modern drama was quietly beginning in the cathedrals as a development of the symbolism of the mass. During Christmas and Easter the clergy told in rude dramatic form the stories of the birth and death of Jesus in order that the townsfolk might grasp the meaning of the great days in their faith.

How frail and artless the beginning of the modern drama was we may judge from reading the four lines of the earliest liturgical mystery on record included in Albanus Nicoll's "The Development of the Theatre". It is an Easter play in which two priests, arrayed as angels, confront two priests robed as women.

Quem quaeritis in sepulchro, o Christifideles? ("Whom do you seek in the sepulchre, O Christian women?" one of the angels asks).

Iesum Nazarenum crucifixum, O Confratres, Iesum de Nazareth, who was



MABEL BEDDOE  
Canadian Contralto who has sung at many important musical events in the United States during the past season.

crucified, O heavenly ones," the women reply.

Non est hic: surrexit sicut praedixerat.

He, nuntiate quia surrexit de sepulchro. ("He is not here: He has arisen even as He foretold. Go, announce that He is risen from the sepulchre.")

How ostentatious may be the lineal descendants of that tenuous bit of drama is now apparent in "The Passion Play" as staged with theatrical artifice by Morris Gest and David Belasco. Accustomed to putting on plays with a large hand, they have swept their pageant across the huge stage of the Hippodrome, set up two platforms on either side for the acting of minor episodes, crowded the orchestra pit with seventy-five musicians and one hundred singers, including the Slaviansky Russian Choir; and they have drilled hundreds of extra players as mobs and guards of soldiers. Working under great pressure, they have also attempted to give the Hippodrome the atmosphere of a medieval cathedral, hanging replicas of stained-glass windows, covering the walls with patterns of antique stone, and sheathing the ceiling with duplications of Byzantine mosaics. The Hippodrome "Toyland", long famous among the children, has been transformed into a pastiche of the Sacred City.

It is a notable bit of theatrical enterprise. But when you consider the origin and temper of the play they are mounting — a play deeply interwoven with all manner of associations — the arena style of producing is not a little grotesque. This "Passion Play" is the Freiburg version that traces its history at least to 1264, when the Devil lurked in every corner of the Black Forest and the villagers trustingly looked to the clergy for protection. At first this liturgical drama, in somewhat nebulous and forgotten form, was enacted in the cathedral. When the crowds became great and unmanageable it was moved outside. Presently the craftsmen of the village were taking it into their own hands, acting it on platforms and later on wagons with dressing-room below and stage above. By the seventeenth century the play had become formal enough to be recorded on paper, and in the hands of the town council it was so magnificently mounted that the expense was well-nigh ruinous. In the eighteenth century, however, it had subsided into a puppet show. Since then the Fasnacht family have been licensed by the town of Freiburg, Baden, to keep "The Passion Play" alive in suitable performance. Adolph Fasnacht now plays the Christ; Georg Fasnacht plays Judas; and four other Fasnachts play

the part of Mary, Mary Magdalene, Johannes and the Blind Woman.

Not only the theme, then, but the history of the play, recommend it to our affections as something still worth preserving from the haggard-mugger of the show business. But with a kind of prodigious factitiousness they have changed it into a theatrical show, diffuse, ornate, conventionalized, lacking in sensitivity of feeling. What may be appropriate in such pageants as "Mecca"—sinuous hours and voluptuous attendants—reduces "The Passion Play" to showmanship. "I may have been meant for the Drama — God knows! but I certainly wasn't meant for the theatre," Henry James lamented after the miserable fiasco of his play. Something of the same sort now robs "The Passion Play" of its true spirit. When the ignobility of artifice is measured against the unassuming dignity of a sacred theme, the effect is rather absurd.

Despite the preliminary rancor of religious zealots, "The Passion Play" is not primarily a matter of religion. For the story of Christ's betrayal, trial, crucifixion and resurrection is one of the great world stories, bound up for nearly 2,000 years with the history of mankind; and even those who do not profess it as a religion find it infiltrated as a tradition in the common life of Western nations. Like the sacred drama of any religion, it is one of the roots of culture; it has been one of the most potent forces in the history of art. So strong in Leonardo da Vinci, for example, that his painting of "The Last Supper" inevitably becomes the model for one of the most striking scenes in the current performance.

The spirit underlying a modern performance of any version of "The Passion Play" can only remotely resemble the impulses that first brought it into existence in the Continent and England. Then the impulse was educational; it was designed to teach the ignorant what they could not understand in the Latin of the church rituals. Now "The Passion Play" reminds us principally of what, in various ways, we have come to know; the group emotion of the audience needs only to be evoked by unadorned representation of the great episodes. What the producer interposes between the bare outlines of the story and the audience is accordingly, an alien intrusion that is likely to dissipate natural emotion. All we require is the reverence of the actor for his theme—the austerity of Margaret Anglin's approach to "Electra" and the respect of Max Reinhardt for "Everyman".

The finest scenes in the Hippodrome production leave you unaware of mechanical detail. The glimpse of "The Last Supper" (before the Gail is egregiously lighted), the anguish of Judas after the betrayal, the choice between Jesus and Barabbas, Jesus stooping to the burden of the cross, the crucifixion — communicate their meaning simply. Knowing what they signify, we can shroud them in whatever emotion we feel.

While the Fasnachts are winding their way through this spectacle, you feel that they are unaccustomed to the pomp and ceremony of huge theatrical spectacles. Appropriately enough, they are not practical actors, versed in the playing of many rôles. Local circumstances in Freiburg have entrusted in them the responsibility of "The Passion Play", and their acting assumes that you need not be cajoled into reverence for their art. Now, all of us are abnormally sensitive about the representation of the great figures in world history, and nothing is so perilous as the candid impersonation of Christ that Adolph Fasnacht undertakes in his rôle. He plays as he feels, which is honest. But his reverence for the part, the palpable sincerity of his acting, hardly compensates — at least to this spectator — for the lack of magnetism in his own personality. The sanctity of his portrayal makes no allowance for the force of a leader of men. His brother, Georg Fasnacht, charges the part of Judas with tangible emotion. And Lothar Mayring, as the sleek Pontius Pilate, brings to the part an authority not to be found, artistically, in any of the other actors.

How moving their unpretentious representation of "The Passion Play" may be out-of-doors in Freiburg, where, as in Oberammergau, it is a local tradition, you can only conjecture after seeing the great spectacle at the Hippodrome. The circumstances in Freiburg may be more inspiring, both for the actors and the audience. There, no devils of the theatre need be exorcised before the beauties of a primitive dramatic form appear.

#### New York's Musical Season

As the spring waxes, the New York music season wanes, and, with the approach of the second week of May, can be considered as virtually over. There is no formal conclusion; a few concert-givers are venturing appearances on later dates, and this month, according to custom, offers quite a few displays of talent by musicians in "statu pupillari," but with these exceptions the record of the music season of 1928-'29 has been told.

Mathematically, the tale, like its predecessors of previous seasons, is imposing. To enumerate all the musical events taking place between September 1, 1928, and June 1, 1929, within the far-flung limits of greater New York would be a distinctly difficult task. The following figures are presented by way of comparison, to mark the rise or fall of the local musical tide, rather than as an attempt

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to give an exhaustive census of the season's events. When not otherwise noted, they are intended as totals of performances offered the paying public in the borough of Manhattan, and, with some exceptions, those which have been reviewed or checked up by members of this music department.

THE Metropolitan Opera Company gave its Manhattan audiences 177 performances, not counting concerts. The German Grand Opera Company gave nine performances in its January visit. Other operas and musical-dramatic stage offerings considered as the province of this department include the performance of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" (which might more properly be listed as choreographic) and Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento," given April 25 at the Metropolitan by the League of Composers for the benefit of the National Music League, four performances by the recently organized Russian-American company, five performances for young people given by Charlotte Lunds company, and twelve September performances. This makes a total of 250 performances, as compared with 272 in 1927-28. The fact that the American Opera Company, which stayed here eight weeks last season, confined its New York visit this past winter to a single week in Brooklyn accounts for this falling off.

The Metropolitan Sunday night concerts numbered, as before, twenty-four. Concerts entirely or largely orchestral in character given by large professional organizations in Manhattan amounted to 131, thirty-seven fewer than in 1927-28. Two concerts given by training orchestras for the paying public can be added to this season's total. The large falling off in this class of concerts is due to the amalgamation of our two resident major orchestras into one, and to the retirement of the Beethoven Symphony from the field before it had given its second New York concert. Had that ill-starred organization pursued its full schedule, the drop from the 1927-28 total would have been only two concerts.

Choral and choral-orchestral concerts amounted to seventy-one, four more than in 1927-28, while there were ten concerts by small vocal ensembles, seven fewer than before. The number of chamber music concerts marked a slight increase in this class—forty-seven, as compared with forty-two. FEWER recitals were offered this season than in 1927-28, but the decline is very slight. There will have been by the end of next month, 223 song recitals, as compared with 231; 150 piano recitals, only one less than in the preceding year, while the violin recitals have increased in number—seventy-five, instead of seventy-one. Cello recitals fell off from seven to eight; joint recitals, recitals on other instruments and other concerts not of the above types, from eighty-six to seventy-seven. This gives us 818 concerts, as compared with 890 in 1927-28, and, counting the operas, 1,068 musical performances, as against the previous season's corresponding total of 1,162. But there has been a remarkable increase in dance events, this last season's total of 129 (counting the five performances given by the Neighborhood Playhouse with the Cleveland Orchestra, but not the benefit Monteverdi-Stravinsky bill given by the League of Composers) is almost double the 1927-28 figure of sixty-five, which again was almost twice the total of 1926-27. Including dance events, the 1928-29 sum is 1,197 performances, thirty fewer than in 1927-28. But, as we did not include events later than May 6 in our 1928 enumeration, the 1927-28 total should be increased by twenty or more performances for a more exact comparison.

The above list includes mainly, while not exclusively, events taking place in or near the theatrical district within a region bounded by Seventy-second and Thirty-fourth Streets on the north and south, Fifth and Ninth Avenues on the east and west. But numerous performances were offered the paying public in other parts of the borough, such as the popular-priced series given by the People's Symphony at the Washington Irving High School and by the Educational Alliance on the East Side, the concerts of the Heckscher Foundation children orchestra uptown and various others. There were also quite a number of lecture-recitals or performances in private houses.

IN GENERAL, the season ran its course along familiar lines, except for the absence of the New York Symphony as a separate organization. In the non-Metropolitan opera field, the principal event was the Wagner series given by the German Grand Opera Company. This, however, did not meet expectations or give the Metropolitan reason to fear for its artistic laurels. With artists recruited from various parts of Germany, plus some Americans, and an orchestra recruited here, much had to be done at the last moment, and the company's New York performances gave evidence of this. In all probability, the company's work improved and gained in smoothness as its tour progressed. Next season's plans wisely call for finishing instead of beginning in New York.

The Metropolitan Wagnerian offerings are quite often not all that could be desired, but to give our major company real artistic competition in this repertoire we would need either a visit by one of the best existing German companies en masse, or one by a recruited company which has had long preparation before appearing in public.

The eschewing of Manhattan by the American Opera Company left the field of opera in English to the less ambitious, while commendable, efforts of the Little Theatre Opera Company, which, however, has a certain distance to go before reaching the best professional standards and making vernacular opera a significant factor in the local field. If the Russian-American company flourishes we may have opportunity to learn more about

the relatively little known Russian repertoire.

From an artistic point of view it would be very welcome to have a second company permanently established here to give the Metropolitan the stimulus of competition and to make experiments not feasible at our senior opera house. But to be a serious factor in these respects we would need either an organization of the caliber of the late Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera Company or one making a modest start, but with the resources necessary for progress and expansion over a long term of years.

IN 1927-28 the pianists gave Chopin's G minor Ballade the championship among longer works, with eighteen performances; while two other Chopin works, the A flat major Polonaise and Fantasy in F minor, finished second and third with thirteen and twelve performances, respectively. This season no major piano number scored as many performances. Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata and the Chopin Fantasy share first place with eleven representations; the G minor Ballade scored ten; Franck's Prelude Choral and Fugue and Chopin's Ballade in A flat, nine each. Other composers who had major works performed five or more times this season are Bach, Brahms, Liszt and Moussorgsky. We are willing to wager that the most performed major piano work next season will be, as before, one by Beethoven, Chopin or Schumann.

Among major violin numbers, not counting those performed with orchestra, the Franck sonata and the D minor sonata of Brahms tied for first place with seven performances each, followed by the Saint-Saens concerto, Handel's D major sonata, Brahms' A major sonata, Wieniawski's D minor concerto and the Bach Chaconne, with six each. Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" had seven representations, including a performance of the first movement alone. In 1927-28 the violinists winners were the Bach Chaconne and Chausson's "Poeme," heard seven times each.

INCLUDING dance events, the number of musical affairs given in one season reached its peak in 1927-28, but, taking concerts alone, the peak was reached in the preceding season. In 1927-28 there was a marked decline in the number of solo recitals as compared with 1926-27; this season has brought a slight additional falling off. The shortage of satisfactory auditoriums is probably the major factor in the decline in both cases. The former Aeolian Hall, one of the principal haunts of recitalists, was closed two years ago. This led, in 1927-28, to a rush to the theatres, especially on Sunday nights. During the last season there have been quite a number of Sunday night theatre concerts, but fewer than in 1927-28, when one Sab-

bath evening brought ten simultaneous affairs. This can, but need not, be taken as a realization that if many concerts by lesser-known artists take place at the same time, no one of them can receive much attention from the reviewers.

### Note and Comment

GEORGE KELLY'S "The Torch Bearers", which has been rather a favorite with stock companies since its initial success in New York several years ago, is being very well done this week by the Victoria Players and well merits a visit by those whose dramatic tastes do not run to anything very profound. The play concerns the efforts of a small-town group to light "the torch of essential culture" through a little theatre movement, and the three acts show respectively the final rehearsal for the first production, a backstage view of the amateur play in progress, and the reaction thereto of the leading lady's husband. There is plenty of humor in all three. Edith Tallafiero and James Gordon Coats, as the leading lady and her brutally frank husband, do their usual good work, while Margaret Bird, a comparative newcomer to the Victoria company, is outstanding as the organizer and director of the amateur show. Antoinette Roche and House Baker Jameson also score a success. "The Torch Bearers", as put on by the Victoria Players, is a very creditable achievement for a stock company.

—P.M.R.

PUPILS of Miss Anna M. Hillis gave a very attractive piano recital in the Academy Music Hall at the conclusion of the winter season, Monday evening. (Continued on Page 14)

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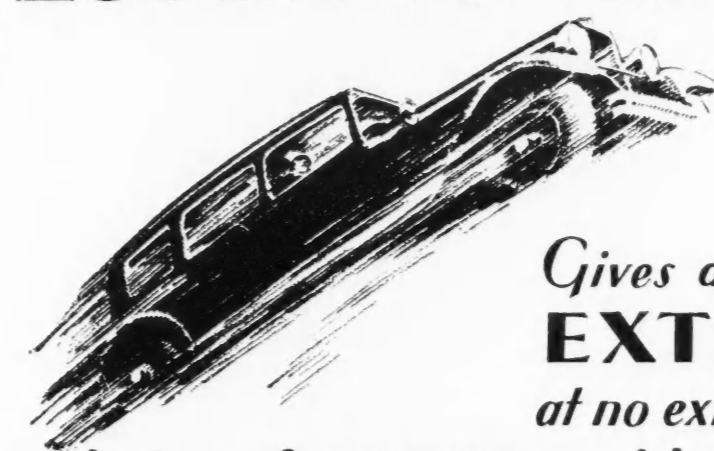
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### Travels in Arabia

"ARABIA OF THE WAHHABIS," by H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service; Constable, Macmillan, Toronto; XIV—422 pages; photographic illustrations, plan and diagrams, large map, \$9.50.

BY C. T. CURRELLY.

IN SPEAKING of Mr. Philby's earlier book, *THE HEART OF ARABIA*, D. G. Hogarth says, "the most fortunate and favoured Christian who has penetrated to the heart of Arabia, now offers us one of the half-dozen best accounts of the Peninsula ever written. A book packed with novel experience fully and faithfully set down, and with information about the heart of Arabia more comprehensive and exact than any Briton has collected except Doughty. In *ARABIA OF THE WAHHABIS*, Mr. Philby continues and completes the story of his year's travels in Central Arabia, 1917-18, giving here the record of his last four months in the country, just towards the end of the War. The presence of the earlier volume explains why many things are taken for granted which the reader unacquainted with the rise of this remarkable Mohammedan puritan sect, the Wahhabis, might expect to be given in this book.

The great importance of the volume lies in its interesting account of Mr. Philby's relations, as Chief British Representative in Trans-Jordan, with the famous Ibn Sa'ud, ruler of the Wahhabis, and in the remarkable amount of exact and detailed information given about the daily life of the Wahhabis. The reader accompanies, more or less day by day, the Wahhabi chief and the people who surround him. As they move from oasis to oasis, a precise description is given of the people who are met, their houses, crops, feelings. Few books that I have read have given such minute and accurate details of such a life as Mr. Philby led: the daily temperatures, the winds, the food he ate, what people said about him, the petty local squabbles, worries about being lost, stupid and good guides, the vexing and pleasurable sides of travel in Arabia. He takes great pains to make connections with Doughty's records, and seems particularly fond of following up the families of the people who were met by that early writer on Arabia.

Such detail sounds as if it might make very dull and monotonous reading, and certainly the average reader will find the book at times rather heavily laden with what might seem to be unimportant minutiae. But it must be remembered that this account was written at a time when Mr. Philby realized that the old Arabia was about to change; that the motor-car with its high speed supplanting the camel with its two or three miles an hour gait, was on the point of changing once and for all the whole life and much of the thought of this one part of the world that seemed to have altered so slowly.

There is a difficulty in the large number of long Arabic names and the

perhaps too frequent use of Arabic words. The book, however, was never intended as a best-seller; and the reader who quietly perseveres will end by knowing a very great deal about this extremely interesting country just before it made the great change.

The descriptions of Ibn Sa'ud are excellent, and the author's predictions about his career have proved quite true. Mr. Philby foresaw clearly the movement of political affairs, and tried to impress upon the British Government the importance of backing the really big man of Arabia instead of the Grand Sharif of Mecca. In no sense is there any defence of his position, for the future thoroughly justified what he advised; but he seems to have had no small difficulty in



M. P. SHEIL

Whose novels of romantic adventure are only now being discovered by the reading public. "Cold Steel," although written before "How the Old Woman Got Home," is introduced for the first time to readers on this continent this month (Vanguard Press-Irwin & Gordon, Toronto).

holding the Government to this course. It is easy to see from the account how the steady annoyances to which Ibn Sa'ud was subjected made it necessary for him to attack his neighbours, and how his Napoleonic speed and faculty of being on the spot first caused him gradually to extend his dominions by conquest till he ended as the great power of the whole country.

All those who are interested in the Near East and its problems will certainly find a treasure-house of information in this volume, and I am sure it will rank as one of the most important books on Arabia.

### Wagons—Indians Railroad Gas

"IN THOSE DAYS," by Harvey Fergusson, Toronto; Longmans, Green Ltd.; \$2.50.

BY RAYMOND KNISTER

THE headings of the four parts of Harvey Fergusson's new book, which I have lazily adopted for a title for my review—give a fair clue to the material with which it deals. There is enough of covered wagons, mules and unbroken horses, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux, of Mexi-

cans, señoritas, killings, torturings, love-affairs, wide-open mining-towns, booze, gambling, and shootings-up, of long privation in mountains and desert, in sand-storm and blizzard—enough of all this to satisfy the simplest taste for vicarious Western thrills.

But there is something more. The author has made those days and that country and the people so real that nothing is incredible, even the rather gruesome accounts of Indian tortures and starving expeditions of white men. The picture is complete, it leaves nothing out of account, and however crude the colors, the balance is true to life anywhere. Love of conquest, of danger and passion is here, with a love of gain and an urge of refinements which was there before the Yankees, and before the old Mexican families with their homesteads with four-foot walls built around two or three court-yards—who knows, perhaps before the Aztecs.

Those days of which Mr. Fergusson treats begin soon after the Civil War, with thousands of wagons, stages, buckboards, and buggies and doctors' carts went rolling westward. Freight-ing was an industry, for the whole nation and seemingly half of Europe were bent on heeding Horace Greely. One company of freighters, we are told, had four thousand wagons on the road and used twenty thousand oxen, ten thousand mules and horses, and five thousand men. . . . If the West and Southwest is something to marvel at now so few years afterward, it must be remembered that the migration into the new land was of heroic proportions also.

Besides the freighters and the slow-moving wagons and vehicles of individuals which strewed the prairie with dead animals and broken wheels, went the "tall blue Concord coaches of the stage lines with six mules in a fast trot or sometimes in a gallop." From monthly stages each way they went to daily ones, going twenty to forty miles between stations, never stopping more than three minutes to change mules—unless a gang of Indians attacked them. Men who for one reason or another wished to get away from their lives or wives went West as they would have gone to a war, or more readily still. Others went because it seemed the best thing or what other men were doing, or for no reason at all.

One of these was Robert Jayson, whom homesickness and love made oblivious for a little while to his surroundings. These were not to be denied, however, and he soon found himself a part of a little adobe town beside the Rio Grande, south of Santa Fe—one of a group of barroom characters and poker players with young Diego Aragon, son of the local family of caste, Judge Turnbull, and "old man Skillman, who was now postmaster but lived in a past of beaver-trapping and Indian fights." Such episodes as the tragicomic attempt at a duel between young Diego and Tom Foote and the affair with Maria will be memorable.

The country makes him over and he grows up with it. The transition period with its fusion of primitive ways and character with new wealth and attempted sophistication, mining towns becoming villages in a few years, is vividly described. "After the first few towns had risen and died, they began shipping them out from Chicago in knockdown style. You could order a brownstone front by mail and two boys could build a town with a screwdriver." In the words of one of the author's few lapses into Sunday-feature style, Robert Jayson's capability and power in his world is contrasted with his unwisdom in certain personal relations. Yet he cannot understand the new generation, which is mostly wild. "What their fathers left them, if nothing else, was a taste for excitement. They were born trigger-fingers with nothing to shoot, born wanderers with no place to go, born gamblers with nothing better to bet on than a ball game."

An *Impression of Change* is the author's subtitle for his book, and it is a distinct, artistically presented impression, with his eye as much on universal values as on "local color," that he has made.

### Ecstasy and Passion

"A DISH FOR THE GODS," by Cyril Hume; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 374 pages; \$2.00.

BY T. D. RIMMER

WIFE OF THE CENTAUR and *The Golden Dance*, by Cyril Hume, linger still in my memory with their unrestrained lyricism. Beauty of writing has always distinguished Cyril Hume. He is essentially a romanticist and can spin a web of beauty from the most humdrum incidents.

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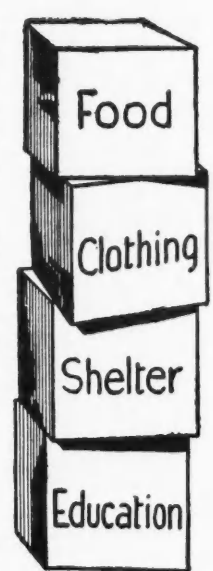
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strays from the main pathway into innumerable byways his writing is such that it is a pleasure to follow him.

One fault in his book is that the concluding chapters are thin—they trail off ineffectually, leaving one in mid-air, an ending weak in comparison to the strength of the preceding chapters. But in the reconstruction of Aline Stokes' life he has drawn strikingly convincing portraits and writes with an intimacy and beauty that convey poignantly the ecstasy of young love.

He laughs a little at himself throughout the book but one feels that his romanticism is ineradicable and that he obtains his deepest pleasure when he can give free rein to his romantic tendencies.

Love for him is a mixture of homespun and purple and maturity has not made him any the less susceptible to its easy glamor. The later chapters, of course, have a darkly passionate side and throw in sombre relief aspects of a desirous woman's nature; but through it all his lyric quality lightens the realism and makes one wonder how far eventually he will reach towards complete achievement.

In the major part of the book he writes finely and distinctively. The creation and final disintegration of Aline's mother is a splendid portrayal that hits off mercilessly a certain type of neurotic woman and in John Stokes, Tom Naught, Barry and Mayer, he creates a cast of characters vibrant with life.

If Cyril Hume has faltered since *The Wife of the Centaur*, he has atoned for it in this book. His passion for beauty and his power of expression make it, despite its unevenness, a pleasure to read. Faults there are but the quality of the novel and the emotional beauty of its tone point to a high advancement to which his present strides in fiction should eventually take him.

## Medical Matters

"THE CANCER MYSTERY SOLVED,"  
by Andrew Sergeant McNeil,  
L.R.C.P. Ed; L.R.C.S. Ed; L.F.P.  
S.G. London, The C. W. Daniel Co.,  
Graham House, Tudor St., E.C. 4;  
3s. 6 d.

BY F. D. L. SMITH

UNDER an ambitious title the author claims to have elucidated the origin and nature of cancer. In language intelligible to the lay mind as to the medical expert he outlines the predisposing causes of cancer, condemns research by means of animal experimentation as useless, lists the multiplication of serums and vaccinations as contributory causes to the growing frequency of cancer in humans and postulates disturbances of the nervous system as a neglected factor in the spread of the dread disease. "Of all the diseases known to us none is looked upon with greater repulsion and apprehension than cancer, partly because of its nature, partly because of the mystery which surrounds its origin, but most of all, perhaps, because it appears to be marching on in a sort of irresistible progress, taking a greater toll of victims from our midst year by year. In 1850 the deaths from cancer were recorded as about 300 per million living; in 1900 as 800 per million, and in 1925 as 1,336 per million, so that in the short space of two generations or less the death rate from cancer appears to have increased five fold. These figures are the more remarkable when you contrast them with those pertaining to other diseases. Forty years ago the death rate from tuberculosis was four or five times that from cancer; today the cancer death rate is about one-third greater than that of tuberculosis." Cancer is now the most dreaded, the most inexorable, the most menacing of all the physical infirmities of our race. It is the "Captain of the men of death." In the last twenty years: The general death rate has fallen 32 per cent. The infant death rate has fallen 45 per cent. The tuberculosis death rate has fallen 38 per cent. The cancer death rate has increased 20 per cent.

Among the predisposing conditions of cancer growth the author cites (1) individual physical conditions, (2) growing age which tends to degeneration in the body cells, (3) family tendencies to exhibit dermoid tumours, cysts, birthmarks and moles, which are an error of growth and may give rise in later years to tumour growth, (4) Racial habits and conventions: In civilized races, irregularity of, and giving insufficient time to, the function of defaecation; "turning night into day"; faulty clothing; faulty cooking (especially frying, hashing and stewing meat; these processes convert fats into fatty-acids which are injurious); the use of fine white bread deprived of vitamins and artificially bleached; the use of fats lacking vitamins, instead of butter or other vitaminous fats; the drinking of hot fluids and iced drinks; the general neglect in drinking water (two quarts per day is the average minimum required by the liver for healthy action), (5) Inorganic substances



LUDWIG LEWISSOHN  
Who continues his chronicle of the American scene with "Mid-Channel" (Harper-Mussons, Toronto, \$4).

such as arsenic if taken over long periods lead sometimes to cancer. John Hunter, the great surgeon, was of the opinion that mercury and iron might do so; (6) Vaccination and injections of vaccines and serums: These substances combine with the molecules of the body-cells, and so alter their character, in a profound and interesting manner. This re-arrangement of the molecules is of a more or less permanent character in many individuals, and in any case, persists for a considerable time. The very common use made of these remedies in recent times has, in my opinion, a significant bearing upon the increase in the incidence of cancer. (7) Intermittent irritation of the tissues, by various means, over a prolonged period. (8) The presence of other diseases or conditions which lower the body resistance. (9) Primitive tissues such as moles can only be precarious under trophic nerve influence, as they are not in their natural site in the body.

In the last pages of the book the author returns to his theory that much

of the abnormal increase in cancer in recent years is due to vaccines and serums. He points out that the speeding up in the growth of cancer has occurred since the compulsory vaccination for smallpox in 1854. He thinks that circumstantial evidence points unerringly to a dangerous sensitization of people's bodies by means of vaccination and injection of serums.

"MANUAL FOR DIABETICS," by Gladys L. Boyd, M.D.; Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York; 101 pages; \$1.50 net.

BY HUBERT J. POCOCK

IN THE preface of this book, Dr. Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin, states, "Diabetes, more than any other disease, requires intimate co-operation between the patient and the physician." The method for the proper administration of insulin by the patient, is given. Hundreds of laboratory workers are attempting to find a simpler method, but so far without success.

The series of recipes that are given are excellent. They are not complicated. If the disease is detected in the early stages, there is no reason why complete regeneration of the pancreas cannot be affected through special diets, without the use of insulin, especially when the dietary rules, as laid down in this book, are carefully followed. Dr. Gladys L. Boyd of the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, at Toronto, has brought scientific accuracy to bear upon her popular book. Her scholarship enhances, rather than detracts from the interest to the lay audience, through this gifted popularization.

The average man does not appreciate the number of people suffering from diabetes. Annual examination by a good doctor is the only way of being sure of your health.

According to the most recent figures obtainable, there are approximately 1,000,000 sufferers from this

(Continued on Page 10)



## When the Doctor Prescribes



Physicians particularly recommend O'Keefe's Dry for the sick, at home or in the hospital.

Because it is so unquestionably pure, so enticingly delicious, O'Keefe's is especially acceptable. Aged like a rare old wine, it does not leave the unpleasant aftertaste of sweetness that marks many other ginger ales.

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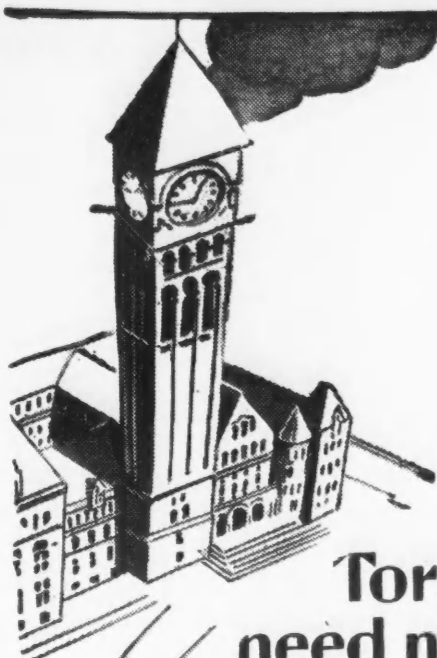
world. No hotel can boast more restful or more romantic setting. No part of the world can claim more invigorating, life-giving air or more mellow sunlight. Here you will find golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding and every other sport man can wish—and health to enjoy them.

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tury style by fashioning after it. But HUPMOBILE remains a step ahead and an idea ahead. Surface details may be duplicated, but not the distinguished ensemble created by twenty years of creative designing in the automotive field. That remains wholly HUPMOBILE'S... and at this very tick of your watch, it is still dated twenty months ahead!

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## The BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)  
disease in the United States. In the province of Ontario there is an annual expenditure of \$50,000.00 to provide insulin for patients who are unable to pay.

The purpose of Dr. Boyd's book is not to show that the patient would be able to do without the services of a physician, but rather to bring about closer co-operation between patient and doctor, which would undoubtedly hasten the ultimate cure. It is written by a physician who is recognized in scientific circles for the splendid contribution that she has made in the pathological studies of the pancreas, following the treatment by insulin.

This book should be a Bible for the diabetic.

### Books Received

#### NON-FICTION

"FAMOUS AMERICAN DUELS", by Don C. Seitz; Thomas Crowell, New York; \$3.50

"THE ROAD TO OREGON", A Chronicle of the Great Emigrant Trail, by W. J. Ghent; Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$5.

"MID - CHANNEL", An American Chronicle, by Ludwig Lewisohn; Harper-Mussons, Toronto; \$4.

"IT'S NOT OUR FAULT", by Albert Lawrence Hall Quest; Horace Liveright, New York; \$2.50.

#### VERSE

"ANGELS AND EARTHLY CREATURES", by Elinor Wylie; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$2.50.

"THE DEVIL IS A WOMAN", by Alice Mary Kimball; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$2.50.

"THE HERMIT THRUSH", by Kathleen Millay; Horace Liveright, New York; \$2.

"WILD GARDEN", by Bliss Carman; McLelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.

"SONNETS", by Edward Arlington Robinson; MacMillans, Toronto; \$2.

#### FICTION

"MOLINOFF", Or the Count in the Kitchen, by Maurice Bedel; Viking-Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; \$2.50.

"THE MAN IN THE WHITE SLICKER", by Leonard H. Nason; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.

"MINSTRELS IN SATIN", by Elisabeth Cobb Chapman; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.

"STRANGE MOON", by T. S. Stripling; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.

## Henry to the Life

"HENRY THE EIGHTH," by Francis Hackett; Horace Liveright, New York; 452 pages; \$3.00.

BY S. H. HOOKE

EVERYBODY has smiled at Max's delicious caricature of Lytton Strachey leaning over the shoulder of the virgin Queen while she gogles in dismay at her last lean and bloodless, ghostly lover.

I do not know what Mr. Hackett is like in the flesh, but in the spirit he is the antithesis of Mr. Strachey. He can turn an epigram as neatly—what a sting for instance in, "There are few things on this earth so socially significant as a castle, pride surrounded by stagnant water"—but there is a roundness, a robustness, almost a floridity in his handling of "that great lord who broke the power of Rome," which are not to be found in Strachey's subtle direction of Elizabeth's soul. The wearied students of history looking back over the serried tomes of the Cambridge historians, over the vast accumulation of meticulously exact historical facts, might be tempted to exclaim with Ezekiel as he contemplated the valley of dry bones, "Can these bones live?" I think that the future historian of the literature of the early twentieth century will write it down to the credit of the Ludwigs, the Stracheys, the Hacketts of our era that they breathed the spirit of life into the dry bones and made them live. It is a real pleasure to welcome Mr. Hackett to the gay company of the alchemists who have transmuted the dull lead of heavy learning into the red gold of life. Years ago, I do not like to think how long ago, Mr. Francis Hackett's signature at the foot of a column was to me a sure guarantee of delight. His volume of essays, "Horizons," was to my mind one of the most distinguished adventures in literary criticism that America has produced.

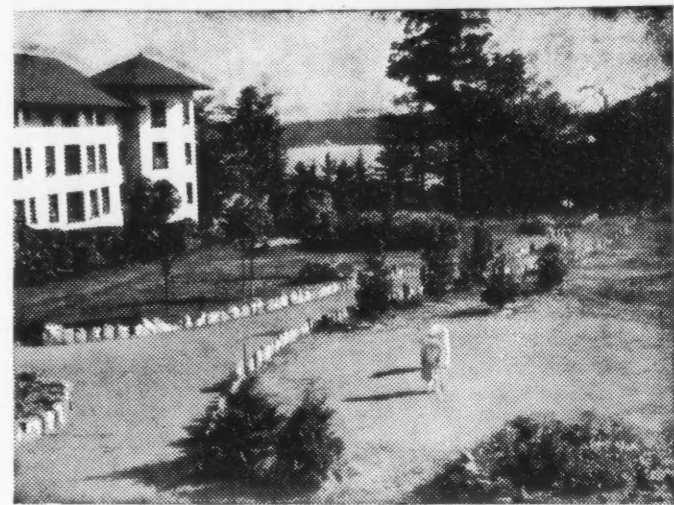
Now in his Henry VIII he has given us a picture of the stormy and colorful Renaissance period, with its Machiavellian prince craft, its lack of moral sense, its dramatic vicissitudes, that is a joy in every page. Let the dry-as-dust historians quarrel, as they probably will, over the historical accuracy of the details of the tangled political skein. This book is not for them. It is as exciting as a prize-fight. Yet withal it is a drama, told with unerring dramatic sense. It is the disintegration of a soul. It traces the decay of the brilliant "new Messiah" of English Renaissance hopes.

At the outset Mr. Hackett strikes his first note strongly. The young king has come to the Tower of London for his coronation—"He had come to the Tower as to a monarchical sacrament. Its gloom and baseness, stealthy with assassination, laden with treachery, sharp with torture, was bearing in its muffled bosom something besides crime: it spoke of emergencies that had been seized white-hot and dreadful dangers that had been surmounted; it held the ax of authority in readiness, the weapons of the kingdom, the first and last resorts of monarchy in peril. It was grim but it was also reassuring. It was foul and it was fair. The heady mixture of its horror and glory tingled in Henry as the new and marvelous wine of power. With this he glowed. He had not come to moloch to promise it fresh victims. No one had less desire to look into its bloodshot eyes. Yet it was under this sinister roof with its shadow cast lightly on his boyish hand that Henry was opening his virgin page."

The passage is an excellent specimen of Mr. Hackett's style and of his method. As the dreadful drama unrolls itself we see the Circe of power transforming the bright golden prince with his courtesy, hailed by the praises of men of the New Learning, into the monstrous bloated beast.



From an illustration in Paul Morand's studies of negro life "Black Magic" (Viking Press Toronto).



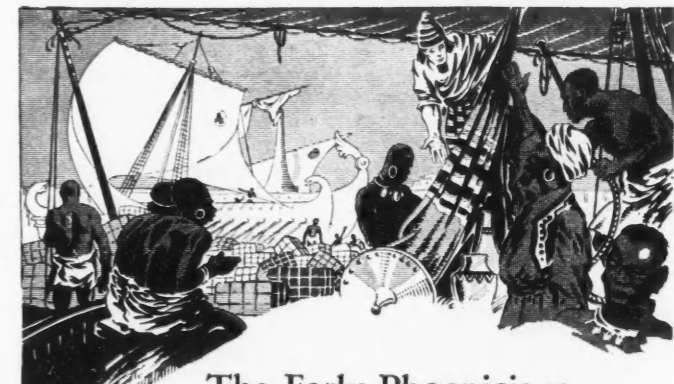
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## The Early Phoenicians

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Not only did the Phoenicians give us the alphabet—to them goes the credit for this, the first form of insurance.

During the time of Pharaoh Necho of the 26th Dynasty, Phoenician traders circumnavigated Africa. It is recorded that in the event of the navigators being lost at sea, Necho promised to deliver to their dependents several cattle (pecus) as security.

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drunk with blood, "who had multiplied with royal hand the legacy of human pain."

It is difficult to believe that Mountjoy's glowing words to Erasmus could be anything but a sycophantic eulogy meant to come under the young king's eye. But such a judgment would be false. Every word was sincere. "Oh, my Erasmus, if you could see how all the world here is rejoicing in the possession of so great a prince, how his life is all their desire, you could not contain your tears for joy. The heavens laugh, the earth exults, all things are full of milk, of honey and nectar! Avarice is expelled from the country. Liberality scatters wealth with bounteous hand. Our king does not desire gold or gems or precious metals, but virtue, glory, immortality. Make up your mind that the last day of your wretchedness has dawned. You will come to a prince who will say, 'Accept our wealth and be our greatest sage.'"

These glowing hyperboles, with their Ciceronian roll, express not only the feeling of England but of the other new-born nationalities of Europe. Francis I was as much the "New Messiah" for France as Henry was for England.

But the wise may read in More's "Utopia" how soon this brilliant dawn was clouded, and the severed head of Thomas More, loveliest of the English men of the New Learning, is the terrible reply to Mountjoy's anticipations of a coming Age of Gold.

Mr. Hackett has saturated himself in the contemporary documents of the Renaissance period. Its spirit has

possessed him, even his style has been infected by its love of rotund phrases, brilliant metaphors; at times purple patches appear which would make a Strachey shudder. Perhaps to the same cause is due an occasional preciosity such as the use of 'armature' for 'armour.' But it is thankless work to look for small blemishes in this rich feast. Mr. Hackett has risen to the height of his great theme, his pages glow with living portraiture, every stroke tells. He is artist enough to know the value of reticence even in the midst of abundance. His description of Cromwell's execution is a masterpiece of poignant brevity.

This great book will be a new delight to all lovers of worthy literature.

## Wisecracks While You Wait

"STEPPING HIGH," by Gene Markey; Doubleday Doran and Gundy Ltd., Toronto; 310 pages; illustrated by drawings; \$2.00.

BY GORDON SINCLAIR

HERE is a peculiar mixture of stage and society life with a dinner jacket villain, a happy ending that telegraphs its approach in advance, and a moral. All of which sounds conventional and is therefore inaccurate.

The book will probably be much sought after by song and dance men and worried directors of talking pictures for it contains at least one laugh bagging wise crack to the chapter and

where Lew Lewis is in sight this number is increased.

Mr. Markey, being a playwright, knows his theatre and is brief in his introduction of Darrell and Sloane, vaudeville "hoofers" who have just brushed the dust of Oshkosh from their pumps and crashed a Broadway production which proves a speedy flop.

By way of the night clubs they rise to rotogravure sections, posing for cigarette advertisements, Russian wolf hounds and a summer entertainment place by the sea. Then by domestic fireworks to near separation, new dancing partners and failure. Obviously the only thing to do in such a case is hitch up the old team again and push them on to bigger and better headlines. This Mr. Markey does in one chapter closing to a quick black out.

If Benny Darrell, the likeable trouper, were reviewing his own reflection in print he would probably say the book had a first and last act and a lot of hooley.

The hooley is where Flo Sloane, grocer's dancing daughter, decides after her cash success at the Club Bob Bon to hob nob with titles, old families and inebriate butlers while trying to be much in demand by Alexander Winston, man about town and stage door John. This is indeed a dull and boring amour.

The writing, in so far as it deals with the vaudevillians, their mercenary but optimistic booking agent, B. B. Hummel, and wise cracking pal, Lew Lewis, is natural, to the point and absorbing. Where it deals with interior decorations, yachts, imported cars and what not it sounds forced and slow. It would seem Mr. Markey spent little time rattling out the pithy philosophy of Lewis, bard of Tin Pan Alley, to the effect that, "in this racket once a dame is made everybody is trying to make her"; but that he rewrote several times the bits where Lady Margaret Thrace issues edicts on drawing room tints, antiques and men-servants. This may however be a prejudicial view. The reviewer has met many vaudeville teams but few interior decorators.

The weakness lies in the villain. He pursues but not with vigor. There are few modern maidens he would make shudder despite his ridicule of marriage. However the wise cracking song writer makes up for him.

Who for instance could resist friend Lewis when he breezes uninvited into the country home, which is about to be the scene of a most impressive society dinner and demands forthwith, "well babies, when do we tear the herring?"

Take Lew and Benny with you to

the summer cottage. They will hand you many guffaws. But you can skip the parts about Mr. Winston the polo player.

## Literati

THE prize of \$200.00 offered by Mrs. R. W. Wood of Vancouver awarded to Mr. Peter Swanson, Fisher, Abitibi County, Quebec, for story entitled "SNOW". Judges in the competition were Mr. J. M. Elson, Mr. Raymond Knister, Mrs. John Bennett, Canadian Authors' Association, and Mrs. Selwyn Holmsted for the Order.

The following stories received honourable mention — "The Next Year Country" by Mrs. Charles J. Lee, Assinibola, Sask.; "Jenannie", by Velma C. Vetter, Toronto; "Where My Caravan Has Rested", by Mrs. Edgar Brown, Meaford, Ont.; "Harvest of Hope", by Arthur Robert Willis, Calgary, Alberta; "L'Immigrante", by Mrs. J. Max Lomer, Ottawa.

The award for the one-act play has gone to Don Wetmore of Acadia for his Play "The House of Laval", an historical play which won the Blanche MacIntosh I.O.D.E. yearly prize of \$100. The judges for the Plays were Dr. MacPhail and B. K. Sandwell of Montreal.

THE first copy of "The Realist", a new monthly journal published by the MacMillans in England and also distributed in Canada has reached us. If the succeeding issues should equal the first in intelligent and catholic discussion, "The Realist" should become a decided force in modern thought. Its editorial board includes Arnold Bennett, J. B. S. Haldane, Aldous Huxley, Julian Huxley, Rebecca West, Sir Richard Gregory and others. The general editor is Archibald Church, the literary editor, Gerald Heard. The contents for this first issue (April) embrace in discussion a wide variety of subjects that makes for excellent reading. These include an essay on the novel by Arnold Bennett, the first instalment of a critical study of Pascal by Aldous Huxley, an article on "The Wagners" by Ernest Newman. Other titles are: "Scientific Humanism", "Rejuvenation", "Psychology of Revivalism", "Has Labour to Fear Science?", "Science and the Farmer", "The Movies as Medium".

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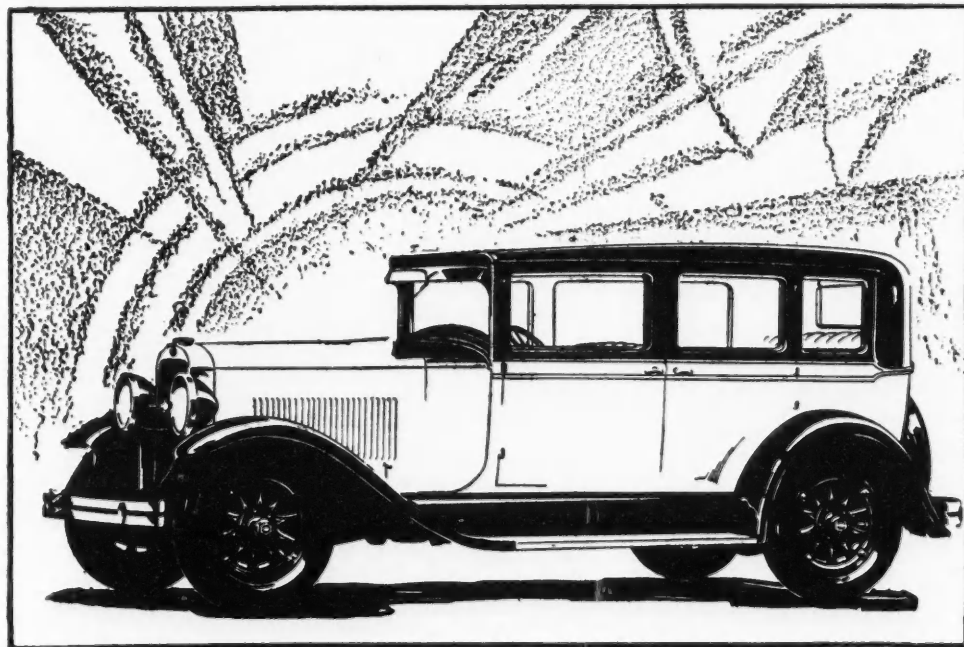
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DR. GEORGES ROSENTHAL, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, is the doctor of the schools of Paris. He is Laureate of the Institute, of the Academy of Medicine and of the Academy of Moral Sciences. He has a laboratory for research in the famous Pasteur Institute of Paris.



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is the policeman of the intestinal tract . . . .  
It reduces the poisons, purifies the system.

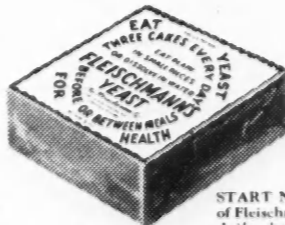
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*Dr. Georges Rosenthal.*

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## The New Outlook in Physics

BY SIR OLIVER LODGE  
(In the "Scientific American")

IN A recent address on "Literary Biography," Mr. Philip Guedalla has wittily said that "Biography is a thing with perfectly definite limits; it is a region that is bounded on the north by history, on the south by fiction, on the east by obituary notices, and on the west by tedium." We may parody this by saying that the science of physics is bounded on the north by mathematics, on the south by experiment, on the west by accumulated experience of the past, and on the last by intuition and speculation.

The northern region is cold and arid, but exceedingly bracing and stimulating to those who have sufficient clothing to enable them to feel at home in those icy fastnesses, whence descend fertilizing streams to the plains below. The southern region is more habitable, and very fertile in all manner of practical contrivances which have modified, complicated, and to some extent ameliorated, the lot of

man; so that it leads into a region of tropical fruitfulness in which the engineer and the capitalist are more at home than the pure physicist. The western boundary is one towards which our luminaries appear to be continually descending into comparative oblivion, leaving behind their fruitifying influence, and becoming themselves more or less superseded and out of date.

It is to the eastern horizon now that all eyes are turned, watching the luminaries that are ascending through the mists of the morning, only dimly seen as yet, but bringing with them a great promise for the future and hopes of a clearer sky when the clouds have cleared away.

The electron was one of the objects on which our scientific observer feasted his eyes, at the beginning of this century, as a definite speck of brightness. But now it is drawing itself out, and seems more like a comet than a fixed star. Its boundaries have become blurred, and its locality indefinite. From one point of view the definite points of light seem merging into a sort of continuum; while, from another, a continuous luminosity gathers itself together into discontinuous points. The gain of definiteness on the one hand is mingled with a loss of definiteness on the other. A continuum seems breaking up into discontinuities, and yet discontinuities show signs of merging into a continuum. It is impossible to say what the outcome will be, and it would be rash to make the attempt. Suffice it to say that a greater unity is beginning to be discerned throughout the material cosmos; and that the initial stages of some comprehensive unification are of great interest for the present and of good hope for the future.

Let us now trace these unifying resemblances rather more in detail.

The atom has yielded up some of its secrets; and so have the stars. The two things, so different in scale,

are more alike than had been expected, and investigation of the one helps our knowledge of the other. It is probably true that more is known about the interior of a star than about the interior of the earth. Some of the stars are disintegrating into radiation, and so are some of the atoms. Nothing material is permanent, everything is in a state of flux; as indeed was said long ago by Heraclitus as a brilliant intuition. But it is turning out more literally true than could have been anticipated. Old-established laws are modified and half discarded, new laws take their place, and we are surrounded by uncertainty. The conservation of matter has had to be discarded, and there are signs that even the conservation of energy begins incredibly to be suspect.

Meanwhile, matter and energy have merged into one another; both are treated geometrically as if they were properties of space, or rather of the greater generalization, called space-time; and there is beginning a great unification which, in spite of present complexity, seems likely to lead to an ultimate simplification. Electricity and magnetism, whatever they may be ultimately resolved into, seem likely for the present to reign supreme. Already they have dominated and annexed the domain of optics and light; they are dependent on for cohesion; and now they seem likely to absorb gravitation likewise. Matter already is largely electrical, some think wholly electrical. It has been discovered to be one of the forms which energy may take.

The whole of activity consists in the transmutation of forms of energy; although what energy is in itself remains an open question. Space is discovered to have physical properties; and just as Faraday recalled our attention from the conductors supporting electric charge to the space surrounding them, and showed that all the observed phenomena really went on in that apparently empty space, so it would appear to be with our wider outlook in the near future. Matter is turning out to be an insignificant portion of the whole physical universe, a rare and occasional perturbation of its vast extent; and probably the more important, although certainly the more elusive, activities occur in the inter atomic inter-planetary, and inter-stellar space.

Hitherto our attention has been concentrated and almost entirely limited by our senses to the particles and aggregates of matter. But now our minds are ascending beyond the scope of sensation into the fundamental region in which matter exists. All the heavenly bodies move in a vacuum; and so does every atom. It is in the interspace that the energy really lies. Something in space it is which welds particles together by cohesion into a tangible body, and welds bodies together by gravitation into a cosmos; so that the properties of that interstitial space are likely to form the greater part of the physics of the future.

We know something about empty space already; we know that it can transmit radiation, and we know the rate at which radiation travels. There seems no doubt about that, although the intimate or ultimate nature of radiation we do not yet know. We realize that it is a modification of space, and we can follow the modification in time. But what unmodified space is like, and what time is like, we do not know. We can, however, experiment on radiation by aid of its interaction with matter.

Another modification of vacuous space we call an electric charge, and we can make experiments on that too. Surprisingly it has inertia, and is amenable to mechanical force. It almost certainly has weight. Another variety of obscure energy we call a magnetic field. These are all modifications of space; and probably the very ingredients of the atom of matter are modifications too, for the atom is composed of positive and negative electric charges, far apart from each other in proportion to their size. Herein enters the possibility of experiment. We can apprehend and deal with matter; for it is an immediate inference from our tactile sensations, and we are provided with muscles which enable us to move it—to move it in accordance with plan. We might define matter as that which can be moved; although what "motion" really means we should find it difficult to explain. Matter and motion are things we have senses for, so that we have grown accustomed to them, and are apt to forget their mysterious nature. The problem of modern physics is to try to understand these over-familiar things and to resolve them into something more ultimate, although at the moment less intelligible. Not unnaturally our early attempts at formulation involve unfamiliar and even contradictory modes of expression.

Whenever we encounter or seem to encounter an insoluble discrepancy between reality and reason, or rather between what we apprehend as reality and our particular brand of reasoning, we may assume that not the Universe but either our apprehension or our reasoning is at fault. It is an act

of faith so to assume; but it is a faith that has been justified in particular instances time and again. The uniformity of nature, the sequence of cause and effect, rests on no surer foundation. Such faith is essential to the pursuit of science; and I presume that faith of that kind is acceptable to theologians. In that faith we shall be wise if we continue, whatever else we may feel constrained to discard. If we could solve all our difficulties while we tramp along, existence would be duller and less stimulating than it is.

Other things interact with matter besides light and gravitation, and thus also have come within our sensory ken. "Life" interacts with matter; so that we are accustomed to observe living things, both animal and vegetable. But what life really is, and how it interacts with matter, we do not know. A department called biophysics is growing up, which seeks to investigate the interaction of life and matter. Perhaps life is a modification of space too?

Animated matter obeys the laws of physics and chemistry just as ordinary matter does; yes, we may grant that to be true; but yet, when animated, it has something superadded. It has properties not possessed by the inanimate—a kind of spontaneity, a sort of self-determination. Or at the least it is formed into a characteristic shape not dependent on the kind of food supplied. And when in its higher stages life blossoms into consciousness—our own consciousness—we have first-hand knowledge that it is able to form strange conceptions; that it has not only memory of the past, but anticipation of the future also; and that it can determine to act accordingly. No mechanism can do that, so we are more than mechanism. We can form plans and carry them out. We can brood and meditate and partly understand. Occasionally we can even predict. We are guided by the future as well as by the past.

It, indeed, life is a manifestation of one of the properties of space-time, it is one of extraordinary interest, for it suggests scope for investigation far beyond anything previously contemplated by science. Mind—whatever it be—leads us into a region of the infinite and the incomprehensible. It seeks to understand. And where it fails to understand it can admire. It can admire the beauty of structure and processes; it can marvel at the adaptation and splendor of nature, the interlocked intricacies of its laws. And when these too pass beyond its scope, so that they are no longer apprehensible, but merge into the unfamiliar and the eternal, it is overwhelmed by a feeling of awe, and takes refuge in the human faculty of worship.

A somewhat modified view of mechanism still holds the field; but it is mechanism of a glorified kind. No longer do we expect to explain all even purely physical realities in terms of matter. The old mechanical models of ether will not work. Now that we realize what a comparatively exceptional peculiarity matter is, and how dependent it is on the properties of the medium in which it exists and out of which it is presumably formed, it is in no way surprising that the aim now is rather to explain the behaviour of matter in terms of a more fundamental reality, than to seek to model reality under the guise of a material assemblage. Even the physical universe is far greater than the limited material aspect which appeals to the senses. The true nature of physical phenomena is to be sought in space and its properties. The attempt to find a mechanical ether, and to define it in terms of material machinery, has been perforce given up. Yet the name "ether" may survive, for there is certainly a physical reality filling space. Can it be a substance? It is substantial in that it stands under everything—a truly fundamental substance, although unlike any substance with which we are acquainted.

Herein lies the immediate problem of the future. This may be regarded as the next extensive step or aim in physics—to weld together the newer and the older discoveries into an all-embracing system which shall include them all—although probably it may do so in ways which at present we can barely guess. To make revolutionary progress we must transcend matter and its relative motions, and must formulate the properties of the fundamental entity which fills space and endures in time. There must be something in it of a periodic character which justifies our sense of duration, and accounts for all the properties of matter. The mind is stretched to the utmost, but we do not despair. Rational the universe has always been, and rational it assuredly is. In other words, it is in harmony with the human mind, when that is sufficiently informed and enlightened to perceive the grandeur of truth.

Experience has consistently shown that there is a rational process behind everything, and it is possible for us by patient investigation to ascertain the working of the process and to study the laws of its operation. Theo.

(Continued on Page 13)

# The BOOKSHELF

## Literati

A POPULAR EDITION of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism" (\$1.50) includes the following special introduction by Mr. Shaw which we reprint with the permission of the publishers, Messrs. MacMillan & Co.:

The demand for an edition of this book at a price within the means of the severely equalized incomes of the vast majority of women in this country has been continuous and sometimes vigorously reproachful. In knocking two-thirds off the price I am only too conscious of the fact that I am not meeting the case of the lady who asked me how I could have the face to ask her to pay three weeks wages for one book. Evidently that lady is subsidized by somebody, husband or father, or she could not live on five shillings a week, and spare three ha'pence to stamp a letter of remonstrance to the author. However, I welcome the proof that there are still subsidized women working for five shillings a week, and thereby dragging unsubsidized women down to a level at which existence is impossible. But I must not drag down my fellow authors to that level also by accommodating the price of my books to it. I must refer the lady to the happily available communistic alternative: the public library.

I take the opportunity to say a word about the reception of the book in its first edition, already endeared to collectors by several errors, one of which was a mistake in the number of one of the Articles of the Church of England. It passed entirely unnoticed in this country, but was detected and very kindly pointed out to me by a well known French atheist. Of the general reception of the book I cannot speak, because I have no means of knowing what its readers felt; and I implore them not to write to me about it unless, like my French correspondent, they have a blunder to correct. The reviews mean little, because reviewers are not paid enough to read more than the chapter headings of a long book; that is why I made the chapter headings so complete, having been a reviewer myself once. A reviewer has to think of his wife and family as well as of the authors he reviews; and when I read criticisms clumsily refuting fallacies which my book refutes with sound science and some elegance, or patronizingly calling my attention to considerations which I have insisted on in chapter after chapter, I bear no malice, but, as an old hand, estimate the price of the review and the burdens of the reviewer, and, muttering "Two guineas: three children", or "Fifteen shillings: several children: husband an unappreciated artist" (for all these tragedies are wrapped up in our newspapers and oppress the conscience of an incorrigible economist like myself) I drop the press cutting into the waste paper basket.

But the people who exasperate me most are those who have really read the book, or think they have. I took the utmost pains to make it intelligible, clear, lucid, unambiguous, simple and unmistakable. The result appears to be that only one man in the civilized world has understood it; and that man is Albert Einstein. I begin to think that lucidity is self-defeating. I remember how, many years ago, when the mischief done by whisky was attributed to the fusel oil and other irrelevances which it contained, the experiment was made of eliminating them all, and producing a pure spirit. It proved poisonous, maddening, and destructive beyond anything that the worst modern bootlegger has ever sold in the cheapest speak-easy. I have, at great cost of labor, eliminated from this book all the common adulterations of doctrine by mush, gush, nonsense, hypocrisy and humbug, only, it seems, to make it unfit for human consumption. People cannot take it in until they have reintroduced all the adulterations from their home supplies. Then they expatiate, at my expense on their own adulterations.

AMONG the complaints of the price of the first edition of my book was one made in public by my friend Sir William Joynton Hicks, who said, quite truly, that a Home Secretary could not, as such, afford to buy fifteen shilling books. But, he added, a compassionate lady had made him a present of a copy. That well intentioned lady did not know what I and all authors know: that people never read the books they get for nothing, or indeed any book at all unless they want it badly enough to buy it. But the lady did produce in Sir William's mind the illusion that he had read the book; for he proceeded to quote from it a

string of propositions not one of which it contained, and most of which it disproved. And Sir William was presently quoted, without acknowledgment, but with vigorous intensifications, by the minor lights of his Party, and in particular by its lady election canvassers, the present prospect being a general election at which the country will be invited to vote for the Conservative Party to save it from the horrors of a Shavian Socialism which was bred in Sir William's fancy and not in my book.

But far be it from me to confute and contradict him. My aims and proposals go so much further than any of my hostile critics are yet capable of conceiving that I am only too thankful to be mistaken for a mere harmless Utopian instead of being hanged without benefit of clergy. When the spirit drives me to tell the truth, and the flesh reminds me of the police and of the fate of those who have yielded to that temptation in the past, I screw my courage up by reflecting on the extreme improbability of anybody seeing anything in my treatise but a paradoxical joke. For instance, when I point to groups of millions of people in all directions living on equalized incomes much more placidly and permanently than the handful of fevered speculators who never know from one day to another whether they are millionaires or bankrupts, I know that our statesmen will contemplate that overwhelming spectacle without seeing that it is there, and will assure me that people would never stand equality of income; that whenever two people get equal incomes one of them becomes a beggar and the other a plutocrat before the year is out; and that my notion that millions of citizens now have equal incomes without anything of the kind happening is the dream of an unobservant idealist, unversed in public affairs and ignorant of human nature.

Well, I take refuge with the intelligent women. As for the front bench male politicians, I can point out the moon in the heavens to them; but I cannot persuade them that it is anything more than a piece of green cheese.

## The New Outlook in Physics

(Continued from Page 12)

Logicians would surely admit that nothing is accomplished save by rational methods; nor is there any intervention by other than accredited agencies or agents — however transcendent some of them may be. As was said of old about the Logos—the Personification of Reason, of Law and Order—"Without him was not anything made that was made."

It is the privilege of science to contemplate creation and to work it out; to realize what is happening and to dive down as far as we can to the innermost core of the mystery. We have, indeed, far to go: we have as yet but scratched the surface of things. Only lately have we begun to probe the constitution of the atom; only recently have the stars and nebulae begun to display their hereditary connection. The birth and death of worlds is now being contemplated by science. We are witnessing something of the process of creation actually going on.

Humanity is in its infancy. What wonder if we stumble and halt by the way. Yet we are making progress. We that were walking in darkness have caught a glimpse of a great light. Naturally we are dazzled, and it may be perturbed. But we live in a privileged age. Men of genius as great as any in the past are working among us. Some great generalization is approaching; and mathematical physicists all over the world are contributing to its arrival. The work may have to go on for a century before the sun rises, but through the haze and mists of the twilight we catch a glimpse of a rosy and hopeful dawn.

Mr. Coolidge has given up his policy of economy and will buy a used car.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Chicago B bids Rob Six Safes in One Block. — Headline. A Chicago block party.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

## "CONFEDERATION" RESUMES SERVICE—MAY 19th

Canadian National Railways make the interesting announcement that the "Confederation" transcontinental train between Toronto and Vancouver, will commence its summer schedule on May 19th. This train brings to travellers to Western Canada, a fast, comfortable service to Vancouver, via Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Modern all-steel equipment—Compartment; Observation; Library; Buffet Cars (Radio), Standard Sleepers; Tourist Sleepers; Diner and Coaches. Reservations at City Ticket Office, North West corner King and Yonge Streets, Elgin 6201.

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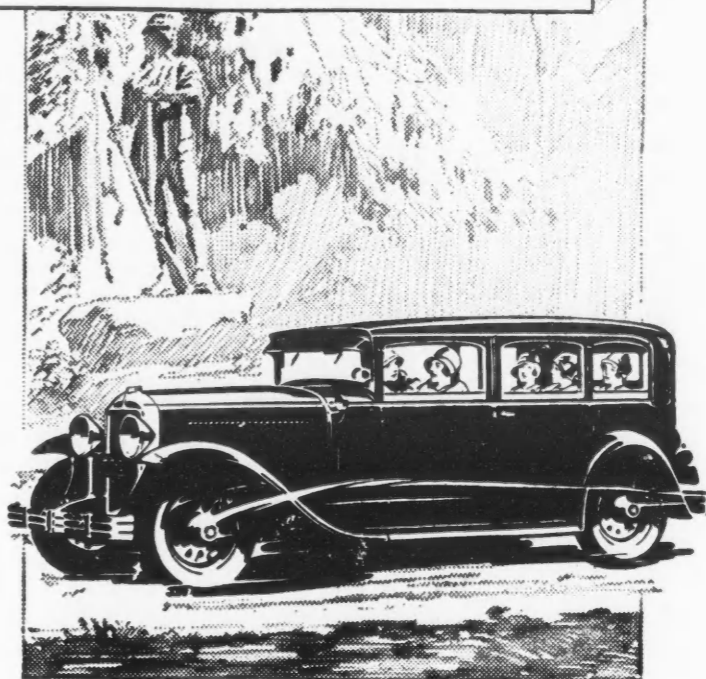
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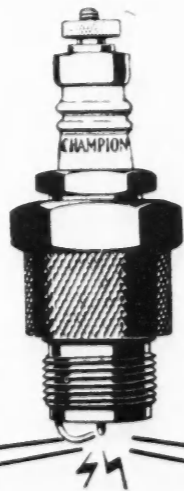
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## MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from Page 7)  
ning, April 29th, the assisting artist being Miss Ruth Dean, soprano, (pupil of Mrs. Martin, and Messrs. Albert Steinberg, Mark Peel, Archie Blake and Antonio Campagna, violin quartette, (gold medal pupils of Broadus B. Farmer). Miss Dean's numbers were Elegie (Maffenet), and Dedication (Franz), while the quartette gave The Rosary (Nevin-Kreisler), Frisquita (Leter-Kreisler), and Gipsy Airs (Sarasate). Mr. Steinberg also played the Caprice Basque by Sarasate.

The pupils participating were the Misses Sarah Margaret Flanagan, Lillian Chamberlain, Dorothy Gray, Lorna Dodds, Betty Cotton, Elsie Woods, Doris Sweeney, Mary Shears, Dorothy Ross, Bernice Sutherland, Anne Radcliff, and Barbara Ross, Masters Junior Graff and Bobbie Hutchinson.

SALLY has been engaged for five years to Bob Wells, the husky country sheriff, whom she does not love. To escape marrying him she induces Henry to take her in his flivver to a railway station some distance from her home, where she might board a train for points as distant as possible. But on their way to the railroad the car runs out of gasoline on a lonely road. Urged by Sally, Henry summons up enough courage to hold up an Eastern capitalist travelling by auto, with his son, daughter, and chauffeur. The party, which is on its way to its Western ranch, is compelled to supply Henry with the needed gas.

Later they all meet at the ranch where the Chinese cook is found to have quit the job. So Sally is pressed into service as cook and Henry as waiter. Old money-bags reports the hold-up to the sheriff and demands justice. The sheriff arrives, but, of course, there are no highwaymen for him to capture. Sally's father arrives, and believes that she eloped with Henry. Everybody lies and blames everybody else, and the whole thing is a perfect complicity of riotous fun. This is part of the story of next week's offering at the Victoria theatre, "The Nervous Wreck". It is great fun, and incidentally, a sure cure for nerves.

AN EVENT of theatrical interest is the coming of Beatrice Lillie to the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Charles B. Cochran's London Revue "This Year of Grace", Monday night, May 13, for one week only. Following her runs of nearly two years in London and New York in "This Year of Grace" Miss Lillie is playing only four other American cities, namely, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. It was only lately that pressure was brought to bear upon Arch Selwyn, who brought this English company to the States for a New York engagement only, to arrange for a short American tour, and it was through the efforts of the local theatre manager, that his house was finally included in the Canadian itinerary.

Supporting Miss Lillie will be a company of nearly a hundred people; these will represent a chorus of fifty, musicians and stage crew. The entire organization has a personnel that is almost 100 per cent. English born, the exception being Miss Lillie herself, who is a native of Toronto, and one other member of the company. When Miss Lillie comes to this city it will be just six weeks after her run of thirty weeks in the Selwyn Theatre, New York, and following a two week's engagement each in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Aside from her appearance in two editions of the "The Chariot Revue", this marks the first time Miss Lillie will be seen in an all-English production in several years. Noel Coward wrote the book, music and lyrics of "This Year of Grace" which was originally produced in London by Charles B. Cochran, and no doubt is superior to any other revue previously presented in this country or in England, and will go down in history as one of the finest bits of musical extravaganza. It is in two acts and twenty scenes. One of the many song hits "A Room With a View" made a great impression upon the Prince of Wales. The cast, in addition to Beatrice Lillie, includes Moss and Fontana, who are featured and two score of other principals.

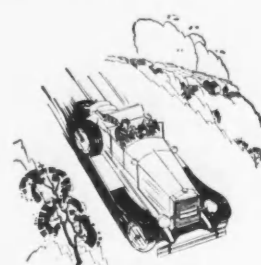
Beatrice Lillie is as funny off stage as she is on. Humor is always present with her. Her perspective is that of

the clown and even in her most serious moments her spirit of the comic bobs up irrepressibly.

"And to think," says Miss Lillie, "I once seriously considered being a tragedienne. Making people cry was one of my life's ambitions and when I went to England to study for the stage it was with the set purpose of striving to emerge another Duse or Sarah Bernhardt. Managers, however, laughed at me when I tried to impress them with my earnestness in the direction of tragedy."

"It was Andre Charlot who first saw in me a comedienne in the making. He told me to go out on the stage and act natural and promised that I would get laughs. I was scared stiff because, honestly, I didn't think a soul in the world would laugh at anything I could say or do. I obeyed instructions, however, and was greeted with so much laughter that I ran off the stage in confusion. I was positive the playgoers were laughing at me and not with me."

"Being a comedienne was an easy thing after that. I simply acted myself throughout and discovered I had the kind of a face built for a clown. And since everybody instinctively laughs at a clown, they laughed at me. I really have no rules for being funny as most of my friends think I have. Of



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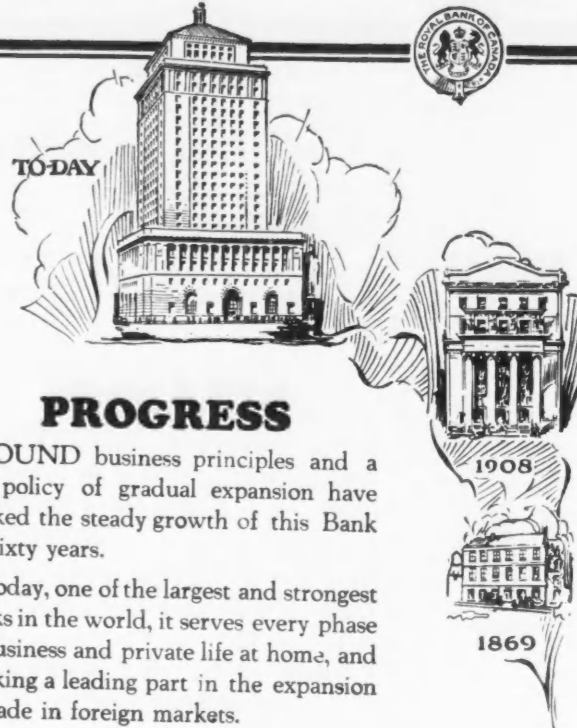
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course, there are tricks, as any stage comic knows, that shake the risibilities of audiences, but it is my firm conviction that a naturally funny person knows what is or is not funny in instinct and then proceeds to do the funny thing.

Miss Lillie's saddest experience, before she learned that comedy was her forte, occurred in a small theatre in a suburb of London, where she attempted to emulate Bernhardt in a serious drama. She played the role to the hilt, but she failed miserably to still the laughter of the onlookers. A grim tragedy had turned to a broad farce, but the tragedy was for her worse than tragic. She decided to give up the stage forever after this unfortunate incident. A far seeing manager, however, told her not to despair and she continued assiduously in her attempt to become an actress until audiences simply would not take her seriously. Then, and only then, did she decide that if she had to be a comedienne, she would be one with a vengeance. And she is!

MR. EGERTON LOWE, F.T.C.L., of London, England, has been conducting examinations in Toronto for the Trinity College of Music, London. Singing, piano, violin and elocution candidates were successful in grades ranging from "first steps" to the "Associate". Local prizes were also awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to candidates obtaining the highest marks. The examinations were held in the Heintzman Building, Toronto.

ON FRIDAY, May 17th, Mr. Clement Hambourg, pianist, assisted by the Hambourg Trio (Clement Hambourg, Harry Adaskin, violinist, and Boris Hambourg, cellist) will give a program that will include a group of Chopin selections, Liszt's "Venezia e Napoli" and Saint-Saen's "Airs for Gluck's 'Alceste'" by the soloists, and a group of Bach arrangements and Paul Jacon's "Trio Miniatures" by the Trio. The concert will be given in the recital salon of the Westminster Hotel, Jarvis St., Toronto.

BEFORE concluding their fifth American season, the Hart House String Quartet of Toronto, Canada, made its debut in Philadelphia, when they appeared before the Chamber Music Association of that city. As everywhere, these artists were accorded a veritable ovation at the conclusion of their program, and the Philadelphia Enquirer remarked: "The Hart House String Quartet, making its debut appearance here yesterday, displayed sterling qualities of individual and ensemble playing in one of the most substantial programs of the entire series. Freshness and flexibility of tone are conspicuous qualities of this able organization from Toronto, Canada. The program afforded ample opportunity to estimate the artistic equipment and interpretive traits of the organization. They made an excellent impression."

AN ensemble piano recital given by the Oakville students in the Hambourg Conservatory Hall, May 4th, presented a most ambitious program. Their playing characterized power, musically interpretation, steadiness of rhythm, and the captivating spontaneity of style naturally awakened enthusiasm in the audience. Margaret Park Wilson was the assisting artist.

WHY do motion picture makers sometimes take a famous stage play or novel and change the title on the screen?

Take, for instance, "Alibi", the United Artists mystery picture sensation opening to-day at the Uptown Theatre. This underworld thriller was adapted from "Nightstick", a New York stage success.

In bringing it to the screen, Roland West, the famous producer-director, whose string of film hits includes "The Bat", "The Monster", "The Unknown Purple", and "The Dove", decided that "Alibi", more than "Nightstick", carries the idea of the smashing drama and action in this story of crooks, cops, love, laughter, mystery and murders. Several members of the "Alibi" cast are New York stage favorites who never before have done screen work, and every player in the picture has had a stage career. The important roles are enacted by Chester Morris, Eleanor Griffith, Pat O'Malley, Mae Busch,

Harry Stubbs, Farnell B. Pratt, Regis Toomey, James Bradbury, Jr., Al Hill, De Witt Jennings, Irma Harrison, Elmer Ballard and Kernan Cripps. Roland West and C. Gardner Sullivan wrote the screen adaptation of "Alibi". Ray June was chief of the camera battery.

QUEBEC clings to the silent "movies". The "talkies" have not yet learned to speak French. Until they do more than 3,000,000 of Canada's 10,000,000 people will stick to the silent screen.

Except for a few theatres in Montreal that cater to English-speaking Canadians, every theatre in the province must remain dumb or import "talkies" from France. With one stroke it looks as if Hollywood was out of business, so far as Quebec is concerned. France, apparently, has not any "talkies" to export.

"Movies" have long been a source of trouble in the French-Canadian province. In a section where divorce is not encouraged pictures which flaunt divorce naturally got into trouble. The censors cut so much out there was no picture left. Divorce troubles were conquered, however, when the theatres arranged to get only pictures in which the principals stayed happily married.

Now, with the big producers announcing that the silent screen has gone, Quebec is wondering where it will get pictures of any kind. French Canada censors more out of French films than out of Hollywood.

To use American "talkies" with subtitles would be no solution in the province, which zealously guards its ancient tongue. To make pictures here would be economically impossible, as they would be no use for the rest of Canada. For the time being, British films will reap a harvest, but Britain will eventually follow Hollywood's lead in the "talkies".

It has been suggested that Hollywood might learn to speak French, but English-speaking Canadians fear that Hollywood will be long enough learning to speak English.

In the mean time, however, the province that alone bars women from the vote is not really worrying. The ancient province clings fondly to the old order, and in time it may happen that when the silent screen has become a museum piece in other countries it will still flourish in Quebec.

### Labour Leader Lectures in Toronto

TORONTO audiences will next week have the opportunity of hearing Norman Thomas, well-known champion of the workers' cause. In 1928 Mr. Thomas was the socialist nominee for U. S. president in the general elections. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted on his election tour by labour and progressive groups and the considerable vote which he polled bore witness to his popularity and national fame. He has been a dauntless fighter against every infringement of the rights of labour, and oppression of minorities both in the U. S. and abroad. Originally a minister he widened the walls of his church to embrace all humanity and is preaching the doctrine of a new social order free of the injustices of the old. He is a colorful and convincing orator well worth hearing. He will lecture on Thursday, May 16th, at 8.15 P.M. in Massey Hall on "Democracy and its Enemies" a subject well to the fore now in political circles. J. S. Woods, Labour M. P., will be the chairman of the evening, and Elie Spivak, well-known violinist, will play.

The original owner of that skeleton found with its legs wrapt around its neck must have died suddenly while trying to dress in an upper berth.—Nashville Banner.

The Mexican revolution is proving to be a very poor substitute for filling in the interval between basketball and baseball.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

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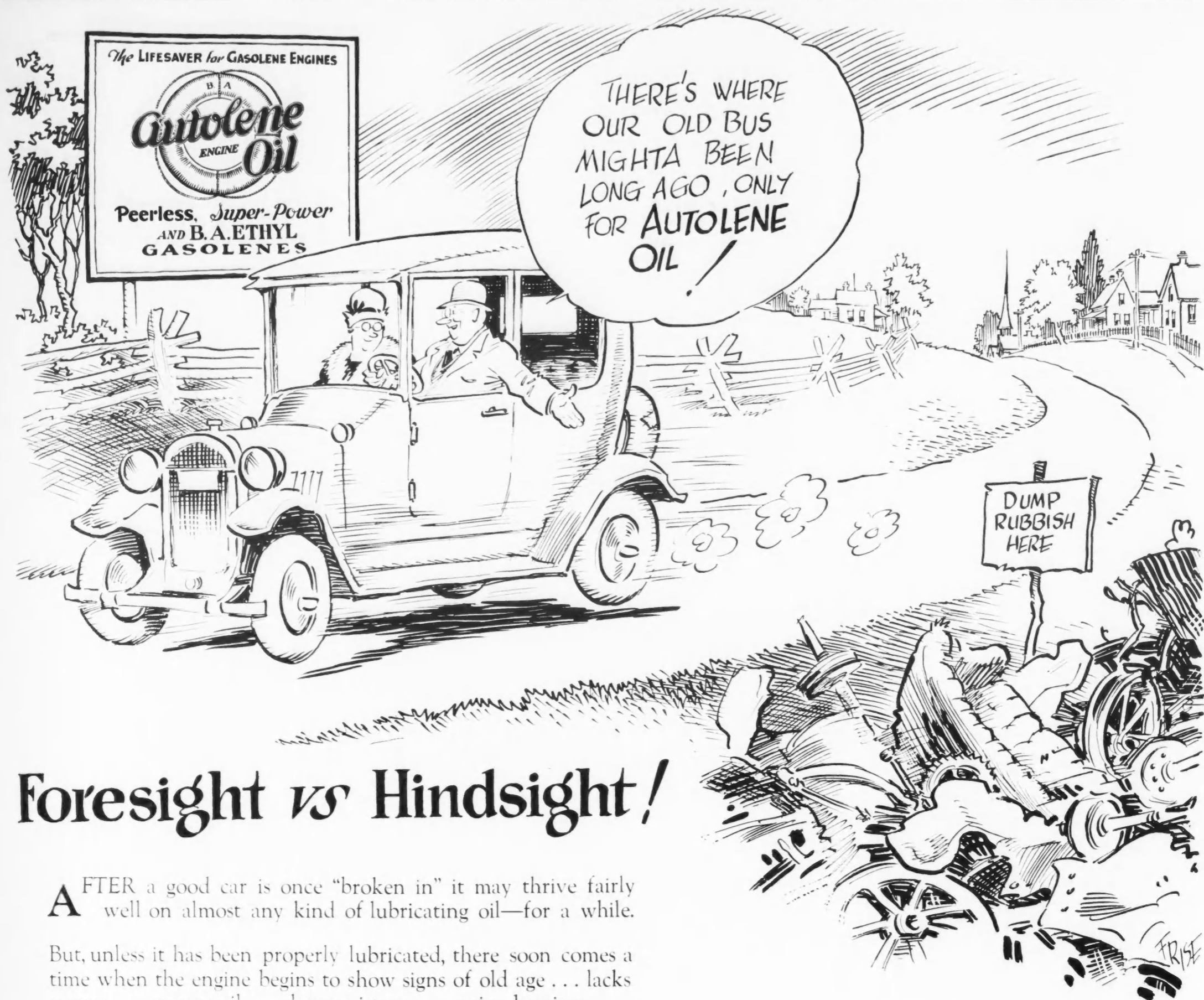
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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 11, 1929



### Vignettes of Manhattan by Hector Charlesworth

A FEW days before I arrived in New York there passed away a man of 77 who was almost the last surviving link between the intellectual and artistic Bohemia of older New York and that of the present. He was James Brander Matthews, author of many delightful books relating to the theatre, literature and allied arts, and for several decades a Professor at Columbia University, where he organized the Department of Dramatic Literature in 1900. He did not, however, enter on an academic career until early middle age, and in the seventies and eighties was an essayist and dramatic critic, whose singularly learned yet delightfully urbane writings were well known to readers on both sides of the Atlantic. He had been the personal friend of William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, H. M. Alden, Lawrence Hutton, Richard Watson Gilder, H. C. Bunner, Frank A. Stockton—and, indeed, of all the gifted men who dominated the American literary scene forty years and more ago. He was well known in London and Paris and a very close friend of the most eminent British critic of the nineties, Andrew Lang. Equally well known to him were painters like John S. Sargent and J. Carroll Beckwith. Famous actors and managers like Henry Irving, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence, Augustin Daly and a host of others were his intimates. His affiliations with the Parisian theatre of the nineteenth century were very close and America owed much of French drama and French acting to him. His enthusiasms included a taste for old time negro minstrelsy.

He was a native of New Orleans. Manhattan became his home when as a boy in his teens he entered Columbia University at a time when it was located at 49th St. and Madison Ave., then a quasi-suburban residential district. He was a youth of considerable wealth and qualified for the bar, but the lure of literature and the theatre led him away from his law books. His life was marked by a charming romance. In the early seventies Lydia Thompson and her English Blondes were a sensation. Primitive America was scandalized at their pink tights—for the day of nudity and short skirts was still far distant. In reality they were all very nice girls, discreet to the verge of primness, and in later years most of them became staid matrons. One of the most beautiful was a London miss named Ada Smith, with whom the well-to-do young law student fell promptly in love, and in 1875 at the age of 21 he married her. This was Brander Matthews' life romance and literally they lived happily ever after. Many who in later years came in contact with Mrs. Matthews in literary and academic circles found it hard to believe that the quiet and charming gentlewoman had been one of Lydia Thompson's blondes whom preachers used to rail against.

#### GRAMERCY PARK IN SPRING

In the eighties Brander Matthews helped to found two celebrated clubs, the Authors and the Players, the latter of which is now regarded as an oasis signifying the last remnant of an older and more genial New York. As I turned into Gramercy Park on an April morning, when a sudden hot spell after rain had brought the magnolias into a blaze of pink and white bloom and haled the delicate leaf buds from their winter prison, I could not help thinking of the old critic, so recently dead, who had walked that way on countless mornings. There in its verdant surroundings was the noble statue of his friend, Edwin Booth, looking across to the Players Club at No. 16, founded by the actor as a memorial to his father, Junius Brutus Booth. This statue Brander Matthews had had the honor of unveiling. In his delightful book, "Shadows of the Stage," he describes the joyous opening of the Club on New Year's Day, 1889; and he was, on its fortieth birthday almost the last survivor among its founders, though then very ill. As he tells us in his historical sketch, the constitution declares that "any male person over the age of 21 years shall be eligible to membership who is an actor, manager, dramatist, or other member of the dramatic profession, or who is engaged in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture, or music, or who is a patron or connoisseur of the arts." The name was suggested by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, then editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and among the original members were Bishop Potter, who wrote the well known hymn, "Oh Little Town of Bethlehem," and Rev. Dr. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," revered by actors. Among the priceless pictures and relics on its walls, Joseph Jefferson used to point with pride to a programme of Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 10th, 1773, announcing David Garrick as Hamlet and Joseph Jefferson as the King. The famous comedian's namesake was also his great grandfather.

One afternoon in the second week of April the Players were saddened by the news that another of its oldest members had dropped dead after a rehearsal—Albert Bruning. Bruning was in his seventieth year and originally a German actor, who had acted Cassio to the Othello of Booth during the latter's tour of Germany in 1883; he learned English and came to America on the suggestion of the great tragedian. The contemporary stage boasted no finer artist, though he never aspired to be a star. When I was a boy I saw him as Iago and the King of Denmark in the early Shakespearean efforts of Robert B. Mantell. Walter Hampden once told me that Bruning was probably the finest Polonius that the stage had ever known. I last saw him professionally as the Bishop of Rheims in the original production of Shaw's "Saint John," and he overshadowed all associates by the perfection of his art. His tall, slender figure was a familiar one in the Players and also at the Metropolitan Opera House whenever a Wagner matinee was in progress. Once when I was chatting with Mr. Bruning he made a very interesting suggestion as to why Shakespeare was more popular with German than English speaking audiences. He pointed out that in translation all obsolete and obscure phrases were avoided. Thus the humblest person in a German audience understands every line when he hears a Shakespearean play; whereas with us only a very highly cultivated listener, familiar with Elizabethan English, is equally fortunate. There is, of course, no remedy for this condition. Shakespeare rewritten is unthinkable, although there were numerous examples of it in the 18th century.

#### SOME PERSONALITIES

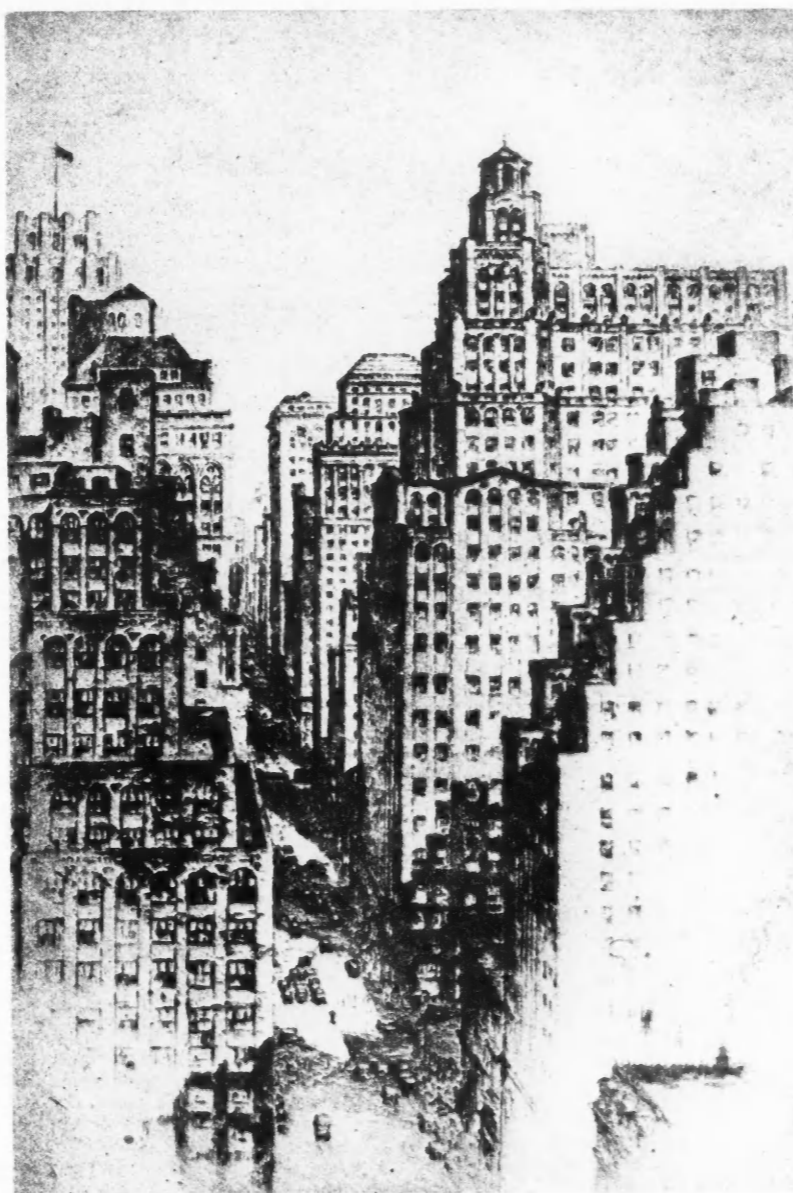
Though friends of Booth like Brander Matthews and Albert Bruning are rapidly vanishing, the original aim of the Players to bring the actors, artists and writers together is still amply fulfilled. There at noontide and late in the

with starting the "Hoover for President" movement than anyone else, relaxes there. When he is not abroad the gentle writer of comedies, Arthur Ellsworth Thomas, author of "Just Suppose," is usually to be seen watching the game on the green baize. Here you find managers who are interested in serious drama like William Harris Junior, who gave "Lincoln" its magnificent production in America and the place is dear to actors of English training, like George Arliss and Philip Merivale. One of the most charming factors of the Players is the fraternal feeling that exists between celebrated and successful men and the less fortunate—the old actors who have never achieved fame or who have dropped out of the picture. The ever youthful Otis Skinner is the doyen of the Club, universally esteemed. The love that the successors of the group of founders Booth gathered around him cherish for this shrine many memories, has been expressed in a sonnet by Don Marquis, of which the sestet runs:

I have seen ghosts of men I never knew,  
Great gracious souls,—the golden hearts of mirth,  
Look from the shadows in these rooms we love,  
Living a wistful instant in our midst,—  
I have seen Jefferson smile down at Drew  
And Booth pause, musing, on the stair above.

#### A NEW CONDUCTOR'S ADVENT

The magical conductor, Arturo Toscanini, dominates the orchestral scene in New York in a degree unparalleled except perhaps in the case of Anton Seidl in the mid-



MODERN NEW YORK—THE HIGH TERRACES OF MADISON AVENUE.

—From an Etching by Anton Schult.

afternoon, celebrities of all the arts fraternize, especially in the billiard room where a game of pool is always in progress. The vast and genial tenement of the lecturer and critic, Clayton Hamilton, pervades the scene. Bryan Hooker, the tall, grave poet and lyric writer, of whom Brander Matthews said: "Cyranus de Bergerac" is untranslatable; but Hooker has translated him," has earned the title, "Dean of Gramercy Park," by his constancy. The dark, melancholy countenance of the celebrated wit, F. P. Adams, who conducts the "Conning Tower" in the New York "World," lights up with joy when perchance he sinks two of the colored balls with a single shot. Equally ardent with the cue is his colleague on the "World," the cartoonist, Rollin Kirby, admittedly the cleverest master of his craft in America and a keen art critic also. He is prematurely grey, but with youthful dark eyes and the fact that every drawing he makes is republished in a hundred quarters, does not affect his native modesty. Here one sees almost daily the son of the most famous of all American cartoonists, Thomas Nast (one of the charter members) whose graving tool (he worked on wood blocks) destroyed the Tweed Ring. The original drawing which established the "Tiger" as emblem of Tammany hangs in the billiard room. It was Nast who gave the two other emblems, the Republican Elephant and the Democratic Donkey to American journalism, for cartoonists speak in symbols and live to some extent off one another. Nast's son ironically told me that his father had refused the most munificent offer for the encouragement of an individual artist ever known. At the height of his campaign, when in every issue of "Harper's Weekly" he was driving a fresh nail into the coffin of the Tweed ring, an agent of Tammany offered him \$500,000 to go to Europe for three years and "study art."

A constant habitue is the noted sculptor, Robert Aitken, a prince of good fellows, very busy just now with statues of war heroes. George Barr Baker, the magazine writer and journalist, who is supposed to have had more to do

Strauss, who regards him as the most brilliant of all the younger conductors of the day. He won a great success at Buenos Ayres, one of the most critical operatic centres in the world, a season or so ago. Despite disparagement, I found when I went to hear his second concert that the only seat available was an eerie in the balcony, which involved a climb of a hundred or more steps and a descent of above thirty more. Modern German conductors run to height. Bruno Walther and Fritz Busch are by no means short, and Furtwangler and Otto Klemperer stand well over six feet. So does Clemens Krauss. He cultivates "sideburns," and looking down on him obliquely from a considerable height I noted a seeming resemblance to the early portraits of Ralph Waldo Emerson—an impression dissipated when I saw him face to face.

I heard from him yet another interpretation of Brahms First Symphony in C minor—the work in which modern guest conductors seem to prefer to make their debuts. His interpretation of the immortal final movement lacked the massive grandeur which certain other conductors have attained; but in the earlier movements his marvellous delicacy of rhythm, mastery of every minute detail, and ability to make the orchestra flow in a golden song, impressed me deeply. His style in obtaining exquisite lyrical effects suggested that of the ablest choral conductors. In the Brahms symphony his greatest triumph was in the second movement, *Andante sostenuto*,—and certain listeners who attend a great many orchestral concerts thought it the most poetic and beautiful that they had heard. The lyrical quality of his rendering of the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" was most fascinating; and he gave a most entrancingly colorful interpretation of Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole." His nuancing in Spanish dance forms was ravishing, and his romantic fire in the tumultuous "Feria" (Fair) which concludes the work, was amazingly stimulating. His most brilliant performance was in the "Dance of the Seven Veils" from the "Salome" of Richard Strauss. Small wonder that the composer regards Krauss as unapproachable in this work, and the wild beauty of the performance was of course enhanced by the perfection of the musical forces under his baton. The subtlety and intensity of his phrasing, and the sweeping grandeur of his climaxes captivated one's senses in a most indescribable way. It was at once neurotic, disquieting and intensely beautiful.

#### A MUSICAL SANCTUARY IN CHELSEA

I met Clemens Krauss at a musical evening given in his honor by Mrs. Henry K. Hadley, wife of the distinguished composer and conductor, who was joint conductor with him at Buenos Ayres. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley live in a delightful house, on the east bank of the Hudson, near the point where the great Atlantic liners now dock. It was at one time owned by Raymond Hitchcock, and as we sat in the moonlight in the back garden, on the hottest day of spring I was surprised to see two crooked sumach trees of great age. Sumach trees in lower New York are indeed a unique experience. This and three score other old Chelsea homes are doomed to go down before the wrecker in a few months' time, and be replaced by modern apartment houses. The Canadian public knows Mrs. Hadley well as Inez Barbour, the beautiful, fair soprano who on the occasions when the Mendelssohn Choir gave "The Children's Crusade," under Dr. Vogt, sang the solo role of the boy leader with so much tenderness and appeal.

I heard for the first time Mr. Hadley's piano quintet with the composer at the keyboard, and an admirable string quartet made up of his old associates in the Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he was long an assistant conductor. It is a work of strong emotional and cumulative interest composed as long ago as 1905. A quarter of a century ago it must have been in advance of its time, though its fresh and interesting harmonic devices are quite in keeping with present day modes in chamber music. The youthfulness of the big and gracious Clemens Krauss (by the way a gifted pianist also) surprised me after listening to the maturity of his performances as a conductor, and he was proud of the fact that he had within a very few weeks learned English. I found also that he was very popular with the members of the organization he had come to conduct—a somewhat unique experience with guest conductors. The usual complaint against a new baton-wielder is that he puts an orchestra into kindergarten on works they know backward and wears them with unnecessary drilling. Krauss announced that he was not going to try and teach the members of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society works they knew as well as he, and which some of them had been playing when he was in his cradle; but he would like to rehearse and discuss certain passages on which he had his own personal ideas. The response to this method of treating orchestral musicians as artists like himself, had its immediate reward in the high perfection and enthusiasm of performances under his baton.

#### The Shrine

There is a shrine whose golden gate  
Was opened by the hand of God;  
It stands serene, inviolate  
Though millions have its pavement trod;  
As fresh as when the first sunrise  
Awoke the lark in Paradise.

'Tis compassed with the dust and toil  
Of common days, yet should there fall  
A single speck, a single soil  
Upon the whiteness of its wall,  
The angels' tears in tender rain  
Would make the temple theirs again.

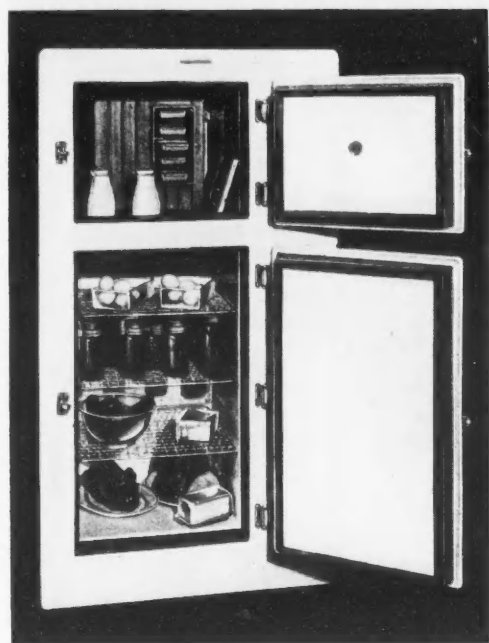
Without, the world is tired and old,  
But once within the enchanted door,  
The mists of time are backward rolled,  
And creeds and ages are no more,  
But all the human-hearted meet  
In one communion vast and sweet.

I enter; all is simple fair,  
No incense clouds the carved Throne,  
But in the fragrant morning air  
A gentle lady sits alone;  
My mother—ah! whom should I see  
Within, save ever only thee?

Digby Mackworth Dolben.

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## The Onlooker in London

### The London Season

**D**ESPITE the Court's absence from Town, the coming London season promises to be in every way as brilliant as any of its predecessors, with the exception, of course, that Buckingham Palace hospitality will be practically eliminated. The number of sporting and social fixtures already announced is extremely large, and with the presence of all the King's children—Prince Henry will be back in June—London traders generally are not anticipating the serious slump at first threatened owing to the King's illness. Prospective Royal visitors from abroad are fairly numerous, and include

people employed in printing, and as many more in producing printing material and machinery. Every new device for reducing the cost of production eventually increases the number of employees. The Betterment Committee of the printing industry has passed resolutions urging co-operations to improve the efficiency of the industry, increase its earning capacity, increase employment, and reduce costs.

### David's Camp

**W**HAT a prospect Professor Flinders Petrie holds out to us as the result of his present excavations in Palestine! He hopes to unearth



PRINCESS MARY'S SONS SALUTE THE POLICEMAN  
Master George and Gerald Lascelles have recently returned to London from Yorkshire after a long absence. They are great friends with the policeman whom they meet during their morning outings in the Park. Master Gerald, on the right, is seen greeting his policeman friend in Hyde Park.

that popular couple the King and Queen of the Belgians, whose visits to London are always welcome. The Queen of Spain and her two daughters are expected to visit Princess Beatrice at Kensington Palace in June, but owing to the recent death of Queen Maria Christina it is unlikely that they will be seen much in Society and the visit will not be a very long one. Other Royal visitors this summer include King Fuad of Egypt, Queen Marie of Rumania, and probably the Queen of Holland and her daughter Princess Juliana. Since Prince George has given up an active career in the Navy to enter the service of the Foreign Office in Whitehall he will be a frequent deputy for the King and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York at public ceremonies and gatherings. He has the King's large blue eyes, and in every way he is almost a double of his Majesty when the King was a young officer in the Navy. His dignified bearing is enhanced by the animated interest he shows in the circumstances of the moment. He is self-possessed, and there is not a trace of shyness or nervousness when he is making a speech. His voice is a clear, firm tenor, and as he is speaking he raises his eyes from his notes and glances at different sections of his audience, so that the whole company feel that he is addressing them personally.

**Printing Wonders**  
**T**HE International Printing and Allied Trades' Exhibition at Olympia, is the largest the printing craft has held in any part of the world. For the first time since the War the exhibition is open to manufacturers of all nations. German exhibitors are seen again after an absence of 15 years. In nationalisation it is claimed that printing is leading all other industries. The machinery shown represents numerous advances in rate of output, economy of labour, and quality of results since the last exhibition four years ago. Almost worthy to be called the printer's robot is a monotype super easter, which can be left to itself making type from a newspaper small advertisement size to an inch square in great range of size and variety. Among other wonders is the latest development in photogravure, a machine which prints in three colours on both sides of the paper simultaneously from the reel. A novelty with a feminine appeal consists of imitation leather bookbindings embossed and printed to resemble leather and tweed mixtures. The modern girl can thus choose her literature to match her walking costume. Nothing in modern invention is more remarkable than the way in which printing has brought art and beauty to bear upon the furtherance of commercial ends. The exhibition will show the political parties what the printing industry might really do for them in the way of General election posters. There are now 250,000

### Defending the Gypsies

**S**OME gallant blades are being drawn in defence of the Epsom Gypsies, who are finding champions in all sorts of quarters. Since it was decided that the Romany people shall not be allowed to camp on the Downs for Derby Day there has been a great deal of canvassing of pros and cons, and popular sentiment is undoubtedly on the side of the gypsies. Rumour has it that at least one distinguished family is even suffering domestic dissension on the subject. Lady Eleanor Smith, daughter of Lord Birkenhead, is joining very actively in the defence of the gypsies, while her father takes the opposite view. Lord Birkenhead has strong convictions about the rights of private property, and as he had a good deal to do with the passing of the Law of Property Act, 1925, under which the Gypsies are being excluded, he does not share his daughter's enthusiasm. The gypsies have another and still more romantic champion in Mr. Augustus John. It was only to be expected that this laughing cavalier of art would strike a few stout blows for the picturesque nomads of our countryside, and the expectation has not been disappointed. Mr. John has taken up the pen, as the most potent weapon to hand, and he is writing scathing letters to the newspapers in condemnation of the "bureaucratic humbug" which would

rob life of all its colour. The gypsies who once rescued Mr. John from a gang of racecourse thieves on Epsom Downs now see their bread returning on the waters after many days. Mr. John declares that it is always worth half a crown to see a good gypsy—and his Romany friends may be expected to agree with this *prima facie* assessment of their worth.

### The Gift of "Peter Pan"

**S**IR JAMES BARRIE'S gift of the entire rights over the play, film, and book to the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, which it is believed will produce £2,000 a year, is magnificent. Peter, instead of providing for the needs of a mere handful of lost boys, will now contribute largely towards the comfort of over 300 children. It is appropriate that the new site which the hospital hopes to obtain is that of the old Foundling, for were not all the Lost Boys foundlings? During twenty-four years the play has steadily levied tribute upon the grown-ups in return for the joy which it has given their children. "Peter Pan," Sir James Barrie has told us, was, in effect given to the world largely by children. It was taken from the children, written by them through the medium of Sir James' genius and produced entirely for them. How with the prosaic experience of the grown-up world should be given to the children of the Great Ormond Street Hospital, which already has one established and maintained in memory of the author of that other immortal children's book, "Alice in Wonderland."

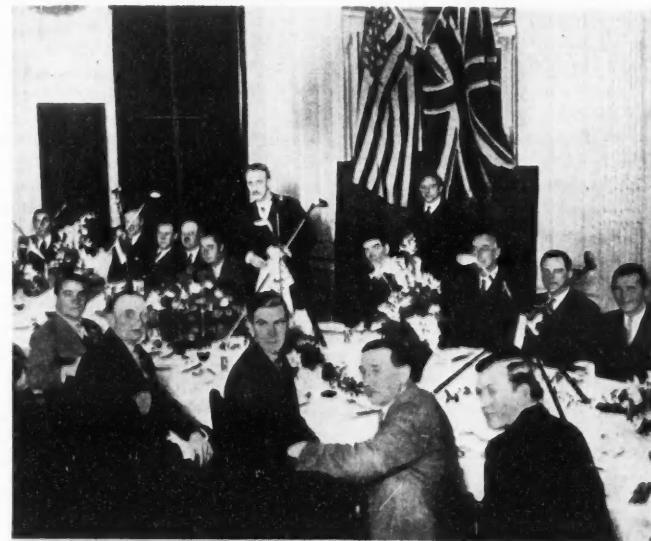
### A Drama of the Footplate

**T**HE famous train, the Flying Scotsman, has just enacted the role of a film star. For the past six weeks she has been disappearing mysteriously every day and has thrilled Hertfordshire by her exploits for the British International picture named after her. The film was finished over the week-end, the Elstree Company making the picture under the direction of Mr. Castleton Knight, who boarded her at King's Cross, London, on Friday, and travelled to Edinburgh, taking scenes on the way. After Grantham, the Scotsman was pulled up and an observation car shunted in front of the engine. Cameras were strapped on the pilot platform and the train steamed through York. Near the Scottish border the observation car was moved to the back of the train until Berwick. Mr. Moore Marriott, who plays the part of the engine-driver whose last run of the Scotsman is more exciting than in his thirty years' experience, was on the footplate clad in overalls, while the real driving team was hiding from the camera. The villain, played by Mr. Alex Hurley, clambered over the tender and hurled a lump of coal at Mr. Marriott. At Waverley Station, Edinburgh, the film party was met by an enthusiastic crowd of cinema-goers, who gave the company, which included Miss Pauline Johnson, the leading lady, a warm welcome. Further scenes were taken when the Edinburgh station was lit by arc lamps, and scenes showing the arrival of the Flying Scotsman were filmed. "The Flying Scotsman" is a story of railway life, written by Mr. John Thorne and Mr. Joe Grossman, general manager and studio manager of the British International respectively. Its production has been supervised by Mr. E. De B. Newman, an American film expert.

### Woman Novelist's Thirty Books

**M**RS. Flora Annie Steel, who has just died, was a woman of remarkable activity, and was writing to the end of her life. She had just brought out her 30th book, "The Curse of Eve," giving her views on social problems. Her autobiography was recently completed, and she also

(Continued on Page 31)



VICTORIOUS ENGLISH TEAM  
Mr. Samuel Ryder gave a luncheon to British and American Ryder Golf Cup teams at Frascati's on April 17. A general view of the luncheon; Mr. Samuel Ryder is seen standing with Hagen on his right and Duncan on his left.

## AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with  
Jean Graham



IT HAS been solemnly announced by the Dominion Statistician in Ottawa that women are more inaccurate than men in giving their ages to census collectors. It was also stated that men and women are inclined to exaggerate their ages after they reach eighty. Now, I quite believe that most women tell all manner of fairy tales to census collectors about their ages. In the first place, what is the sense in a census? And what business has a perfectly unknown man on the doorstep to ask how old you are? You say to yourself "what nerve!" and proceed to tear a few

us. I think part of my enjoyment of a visit to Egypt arose from the fact that the country was so old. The pyramids, instead of awing me made me feel delightfully young and frivolous by force of contrast.

So, we wandered on through the pretty town, which has an old-time charm all its own. After all, can you ever feel at home in a city as you do in the small town? There is something so hospitable and cosy about the small town, with its trim houses and verdant gardens.

"There," I said suddenly, "that is what I want." The object of my de-

with other records made by famous people. These historic matrices, from which gramophone record pressings can be made at any time, include the voices of the King—a speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition and an address to the boys and girls of the Empire; the Queen; the Prince of Wales on "Sportsmanship"; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Roberts; Mr. Lloyd George; Sir Ernest Shackleton; Lord Oxford and Asquith; Mr. Winston Churchill; Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Sir Herbert Tree; Mr. Lewis Waller; Signor Caruso; Madame Tetrazzini; Dame Melba; and M. Chaliapin. Until the gramophone came, the voices of the past were, indeed, dead. Otherwise such remarks might sometimes have been made as: "Henry VIII? A very plain man, of course.... but a delightful speaking voice, so persuasive," or "Nell Gwyn? Attractive, of course, in rather an obvious way. But, my dear, have you heard her accent?" Not long ago a record of Dan Leno's was played at a demonstration. Rather eerie, it seemed. "But he's dead," people kept thinking. With the collection that is being got together at the British Museum posterity will be more used to hearing dead voices.

POOR KING BORIS has been haunted by the Religious Question all his life. In his cradle his faith was already a European problem, and the peace was only kept by his solemn conversion from the Roman to the Greek Church at the age of two, with the Czar as sponsor. Now the Pope steps in to forbid his marriage with Princess Giovanna of Italy on the ground of religious difference. That sort of thing would make some men Freemasons.



MRS. MELVIN RAMSAY  
Who before her marriage in April was Miss Betty Crawford, of Vancouver.



MRS. G. H. AIKINS, OF WINNIPEG.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

leaves off the record of your years. I suppose the government has some use for our ages. When the census person makes racial inquiries I proudly proclaim "British subject"; but when it comes to the matter of age I drop my voice and give the lowest figure in which I think he will believe. He may know that I am "telling him wrong," but he writes the figures down without a protest. After all, why are we women so reluctant to state truthfully how old we are? There are ever so many old gentlemen whose ages are mentioned in the Pentateuch. Yet only one woman has the years of her life chronicled. Sarah, so we are informed, was one-hundred-and-seven years old at the time of her demise. Consider Morgan's "Canadian Men and Women of Our Time". There are hundreds of biographies in that volume. The ages of the men are mentioned; but only two or three women have been brave enough to mention the year of birth. It is curious, but it is likely to be the case for many a year to come. Woman has an inherent dislike to stating her age—accurately.

A man who writes articles on a variety of domestic topics is so lacking in chivalry as to suggest that woman objects to telling her age because the object of every woman is matrimony — and man desires a youthful bride. Well, perhaps the desire to appear youthful in masculine eyes has something to do with it; yet woman is anxious to hoodwink her sisters, also, in the matter of apparent age. When Mrs. A. praises Mrs. B's youthful air and school-girl complexion, it is really a greater tribute than any compliment which mere man can pay. Fortunately, however, above all other women, is she who has realized that the enduring youth is of the spirit — the treasure that neither moth nor rust can corrupt. She who is youthful in soul can smile at the years that would betray and can wave her hand in friendly greeting to Father Time.

THIS sensitiveness on the subject of age was recalled to mind lately, when, on a sunny Saturday afternoon, as I was walking along the main street of the pleasant town of Preston, I met an old school friend who, also, was enjoying the sight of green lawns and the sparkling little river. Now, there is no one more comforting to meet than the woman who has been a school mate and knows your age and whether your hair is naturally curly. As we stood before a little stone church which bore the date, 1868, Madge B. said warmly: "It's so nice to see something that's older than we are."

"Rubbish! What difference does age make? I have a young friend aged ten and another who has reached ninety, and I love them both."

"That's all very well," said Madge, "but every year steals something from

sire was a small brick cottage, with a white porch and green shutters. There was also a white fence — none of your ultra-democratic, house-on-the-street affairs in which the city delights. Also, there was a garden — a tiny affair, but large enough for pansies and lily-of-the-valley. There was a scarlet geranium in the kitchen window, and there was a comfortable grey cat surveying us from the porch.

"But you can't have that cottage," said Madge. "I've had my eye on it for several weeks, and some day it's going to belong to me. I love everything about it, and I know I'll sleep eight hours every night in that cottage."

"You sound like a mattress advertisement," I replied in scorn. "I wonder if there's some furniture to go with the cottage. I'm almost sure there's a whatnot — and perhaps there's an ottoman worked in roses."

"I wonder," said Madge, "if there's an old motto, 'No Cross No Crown', or something like that."

It was decidedly cheeky to be appropriating that cottage; — but never have I seen a habitation which seemed more like home. Think of it on a stormy night, with a grate fire in the little parlour and—

"Yes," said Madge — "and baked potatoes for supper."

### Preserving Celebrities' Voices

A GRAMOPHONE record made by Lord Balfour has been deposited with the trustees of the British Museum to be preserved for all time in the national archives. The copper matrix recording his voice is enclosed in a hermetically sealed brass retainer suitably inscribed, and is now stored



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Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. White. Miss White was presented at the last State Drawing-Room in Ottawa.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen



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At the right Miss Crawford is photographed in the act of awakening her beautiful skin with Boncilla Clasmic Pack.

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## THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



WE have been talking for some time about the approach of spring; and just as we were sure that the shyest of seasons had arrived, there came a day of grey skies and chilling winds and we pulled out a winter coat again and even considered goloshes. But this morning spring has surely come, for the birds are singing, and the grass is a beautiful emerald shade which affords an effective contrast to a little brown stream that is gleaming in the morning sunshine.

That little stream is a blessed and familiar sight, for it flows

"And in colour and scent, what could be lovelier than the violet? It has been called modest by many a writer—but it was the arrogant Napoleon's chosen flower, for the great soldier had little love for the lilies of France. The fragrance of the "red, red rose" is compellingly sweet, the mignonette is one of rarest piquancy—but the violet, purple and poignant, lies at the heart of romance.

STATISTICS that would interest me would show a comparison of the number of women who today intrust



THE LATEST FROM PARIS

Fur trims the spring ensemble. From Redfern, of Paris, comes coat of black reps edged in fox, worn over printed frock in yellow and black crepe de chine.

through one of the loveliest countries of Ontario, in that district near Galt, Preston, Hespeler and Kitchener, where German thrifths—aided by an infusion of Scotch—has made a prosperous community.

It is no wonder that so many Canadian artists have chosen to live here. Homer Watson, whose landscapes are always a delight, has his home at Duon, where he may feast his eyes on the spreading boughs of our forest trees. This morning I receive my final assurance that spring has come when a breath of violets is wafted in the window. Then I discover a delightful poem by Geoffrey Johnson in an April magazine:

"Violets with rare and thin and reaching smell.

What is it you would tell?

Five thousand, fifty thousand years from us

Your scent was even thus.

In dusks before the Spring, O cry intense,

Thrilling within the sense.

O whether would you have us yearn and reach

Following your spirit speech?"

Someone has said that the rose is the poet's flower? Rather, I should say, is the violet dear to the poet's heart—although I am sure that the rose was Shakespeare's flower. To Tennyson and to Browning the violet was dear; and surely to Keats, who loved all bright flowers, soft scents and all melodious sounds. Surely, on that night when he listened to the song of the nightingale, the scent of violets was abroad. The modern writer of free verse, I fancy, has no favourite flower—unless it is the burdock or the nettle. Can you imagine Gertrude Stein or Edith Sitwell having a garden? The latter, it is true, talks of "wooden flowers that cluck." Now, of what use would a wooden flower be and if it began to cluck we should be sure that we were going quite mad.

their shampoo work entirely to professionals with the number who ten or a dozen years ago hung their heads over their own washbowls, says Eileen Bourne.

The increase in favor of professional work would prove in excess of 50 per cent, undoubtedly.

The reasons for the professional's popularity are, for one, that marceling has become a fixed and regular habit with thousands of women who a dozen years ago curled their own, rag-papered it, or indulged in the orgy of a professional's service only in the event of a wedding or summons to a grand ball. The water and finger wave necessitating a wetting of the hair anyway, why not have the shampooing done at the same time?

The passing of the sunny back yard or porch, where the wettest head could be hung out to dry, is another subscribing impulse toward the hot-air driers. And, finally, that current alibi for everything—lack of time—adds to the swan song of the home washed head. If you can slip into a booth at an appointed hour, have your hair washed, dried, and curled, and be on your way to an appointment within an hour—why not?

So, talking home shampoos, our audience takes on the aspect of a diminishing one. But women have yet to show a real interest in the professional shampoo. They seem to take it for granted that they get their money's worth.

In reputable establishments they do. But there are establishments in which it might be just as well to make inquiry about the nature of the preparation poured over scalp and hair. It is a curious phase of feminine psychology that not to cook, dressmaker, milliner, or grocer does woman submit herself so unquestioningly, so humbly, as to one with the surroundings of a beauty expert to support her sometimes dubious claims.

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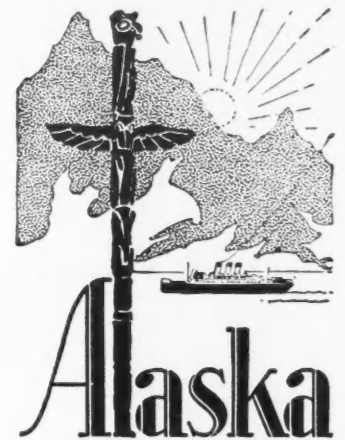


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This is no diatribe against professional work on scalp and hair. On the contrary. Nevertheless, shampooing, good shampooing, is so important a factor in the preservation of tone and life luster to hair that one should know the reputation of a house for conscientious work before submitting one's only head of hair to its ministrations.

The very speed asked by the client herself, and the quick turnover

more or less on the perfect rinsings. There is lemon soap, too, which contains oil of lemon, that likewise may be shaved and reduced to liquid form. A tiny pinch of borax may be safely added and, immediately before using, the white of an egg beaten stiffly into it makes a fine shampoo for blonde hair. Pronounced brunettes may adopt the same procedure, substituting the yolk of eggs for the white.



**THE LATEST FROM PARIS**  
White georgette bodice applied in real boat, the sails of which are in burnt orange georgette and the hull stitched in maroon. This boat is named "Jenny". The flag at mast top also carries a flag with the emblem "J" making decorative note at collar. From Jenny, of Paris.

deemed necessary to the success of certain type institutions are responsible in some instances for pretty shoddy hair work. The difference is recognized when under more leisurely circumstances one is given time, acid- and alkali-free shampoo liquid, and hand-drying treatment.

Hair, when properly shampooed, should feel soft to the touch. It should not feel or look as if the life had been taken right out of it. It should never have that brittle response to the touch that so often follows excessive drying heat and a generally hurried performance. The resort to brilliantine or other glossing oils immediately after the shampoo is an expedient that, except in cases of abnormally dry hair, might be unnecessary were the shampooing and drying done with less haste and more skill. One professional, with every facility at hand in her own privately owned and most successful shop, does her own shampooing. Not because of fear of harmful shampoo ingredients, naturally, but because it offers her an opportunity for a twenty-minute vigorous scalp massage while rubbing it dry.

The frequency with which shampoos should be given is an individual question, influenced largely by living conditions and, in extreme cases, by excessive oiliness or dryness of the hair. Under normal circumstances there is no need to change from the usual two- or three-week periods. In the case of extremely dry hair washing can be overdone, and some dermatologists now argue that washing may be overdone with oily hair too. The theory is that washing every few days makes oily hair more oily and the growing tendency is to treat oily hair with oil in shampoo or scalp treatment, oil being more successful at cutting oil than soap and water.

The blond is more concerned about her shampoo, or should be. The beauty of her hair is more easily imperiled with too caustic lotion or careless, inefficient rinsing and drying. She, more than her sisters, suffers more keenly the common tendency for hair to darken as she grows older. In a desperate moment she is easily persuaded to go in for bleaching and, if not careful, may evolve into one of those brittle, sizzling blondes. The white-hennaed blonde, incidentally, is quickly supplanting the old-time corn-yellow favorite.

But to preserve the envied natural tone the blonde should not go in for strong sodas. They may keep the color light but will destroy the natural oils and "life" quality. White of egg is an old favorite, tried and reasonably true. A good castile soap may be shaved and reduced to liquid form. When cool, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff may be added to the mixture, the hair lathered well, and the scalp rubbed thoroughly and rinsed.

The success of all shampoos hinges

### Correspondence

*Charlotte.* There is no need to apologize for writing to this department. Of course you are interested in looking just as well as you can—or you would hardly be a woman. There was a time when women thought it was the proper thing to pretend to be indifferent to their looks. Certainly, it was more dignified and becoming to powder the nose in the seclusion of one's bedroom than to produce compact and puff in the publicity of street car or theatre in the fashion of some of our modern girls. Such performances are still avoided by well-bred women and some day the flapper will abandon public beautifying. You are over thirty and wonder if it would be "all right" to use a little rouge. It would be, I should think, a wise proceeding, only, be sure not to use too much and remove it before you go to bed. A touch of rouge, not only improves your appearance, but raises your spirits when you look too pale.

*Dorothy.* I really could not say what is the best face cream for you to use, for they are nearly all very good, and the kind that should be used depends so much on the skin of the user. For instance, if your skin is oily, you require a "light" cream. If it is dry, you may apply a cream containing a good deal of lubricating ingredients. Some women find glycerine beneficial to the skin. Others declare they cannot use it. So, you must consider your individual



**THE LATEST FROM PARIS**  
Latest addition to the Kasha family is combined with smart beaver collar and cuffs in striking coat from O'Rosen, of Paris. Straw turban by Marguerite Paraf.

ual needs before "adopting" a special cream. I do not suppose there ever was a time in the history of this beauty-seeking world when so much time and scientific care was bestowed on the manufacture of face creams, lotions and powders—anything which has to do with the preservation and beautifying of the complexion. So, "you pays your money and you takes your choice" of a suitable cream.

O joyous day when I depart from this abode of desolation  
Seeking the repose of my soul, and setting out in search of my beloved.

—Hafiz.

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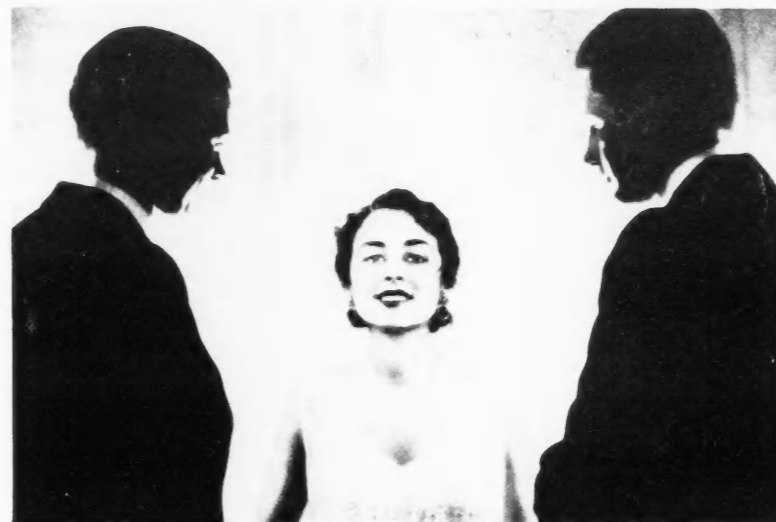
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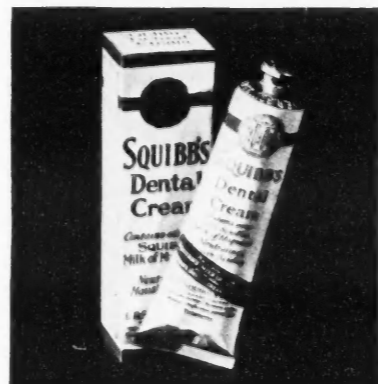
At The Danger Line, where gums meet teeth, the delicate gum edges form little V-shaped crevices. There, food particles collect and ferment. There, acids are

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**ENGAGEMENTS**  
The engagement is announced of Doris Anita, second daughter of Mrs. Manning and the late Rev. Charles Edward Manning, D.D., to Mr. James A. Daughiney, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Daughiney, New Westminster, B.C., the marriage to take place the middle of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall H. Brown, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rhoda, to James MacKenzie Simpson, son of Dr. and Mrs. James B. Simpson, Glasgow, Scotland. The marriage to take place quietly on June 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Karl Vincent announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Aileen, to Mr. John Henry Riffe, M.A., Canab, the marriage to take place first week in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Alexander MacRae announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Creelman, to Mr. Henry Borden, son of Mr. Henry Clifford Borden, of Halifax. The marriage will take place early in June.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. R. Parker, London, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Chaplin Ramsay, to Mr. Dana Harris Porter, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. George D. Porter, Toronto.

### Music Recalled

Richard Church  
Now that the music is silent,  
And sunk in the stream of years,  
I find, in the murmur of viols,  
A beauty and burden of tears,  
A joy remembered in sorrow,  
A passion of youth fallen cold,  
A yesterday haunting to-morrow,  
And a child grown knavish and old.

Richard Church in the Spectator.



The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon attended the Horse Show at the Eglinton Arena on Friday night of last week and were received by the President, Mr. George Beadmore, M.F.H., and the members of the Executive. The Viscountess was in a jade green satin gown under a handsome wrap of rose brocade velvet with sable. She wore diamonds for ornament, and gold shoes. Attending the Governor-General were Colonel Willis O'Connor, Captain Rayner, Captain Streetfield and Mr. Miville. In the well filled boxes were Mr. George Beadmore, M. F. H., Sir Aubrey Symonds of London, England, and Lady Symonds, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Lady Kingsmill, Mr. Harris Hees, Miss Anna Mae

Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Huntly Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burnham, Mrs. Victor Williams, Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. John D. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Strathairn Hay, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Dr. King Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Betty Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Major and Mrs. Percy Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Major and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mrs. T. A. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mayor and Mrs. McBride, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Colonel Vaux Chadwick, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, the Misses Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Major Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas, Mr. and Mrs. James Fergie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymment, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. John Chipman, Miss Jane Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Miss Edith Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lavigne, Mr. W. T. Northgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Mr. C. Durland, Mrs. E. D. R. Matthews, of Pontiac, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Denton Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Holt Gurney, Mrs. Ross Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Plummer, Miss R. Pilon, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Mr. Arthur Clute, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. C. E. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clark, Colonel Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Colonel F. B. Robins, Mrs. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Best, Colonel R. I. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. James Miln, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wilson, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Hon. Manning Doherty, Mrs. Doherty, Miss Gladys Ashley.



A FAMILY STUDY

The Hon. Mrs. Ian Campbell is the wife of Mr. Ian Douglas Campbell, only son of the late Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell, and grandson of the late Lord Walter Campbell, and is the only daughter of Lord Beaverbrook. Her marriage to Mr. Ian Douglas Campbell, who is the heir-presumptive of his kinsman, the tenth Duke of Argyll, took place in 1927, and she has a baby daughter, with whom she is pictured above.

House. Mrs. Dickson's guests included, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. Sweeney, Lady Flavell, Mrs. F. N. G. Stair, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Lady Hearst, Mrs. David Dunlop, Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Lady Mann, Mrs. Thomas J. Clark, Mrs. T. Crawford Brown, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. Peplar, Mrs. D. S. Barclay, Mrs. C. E. Sprague, Miss Lily Waddle, Mrs. R. N. Burns, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. Randolph Macdonald, Mrs. John Macdonald, Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Mrs. M. A. Cox, Miss Jeanette Barclay, Mrs. John F. Ross, Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mrs. George H. Ross, Mrs. Thomas Eakin, Miss Alida Starr, Mrs. Harold Parsons, Miss Michie, Miss Effie Michie, Mrs. Melville White, Mrs. J. N. Shennstone, Miss Burns, Miss Macleannan, Miss Dora Macleannan.

Mr. George Beadmore, M.F.H., of Cheltenham, Toronto, entertained very delightfully at supper and a dance at his residence on Wednesday night of last week following the Horse Show, and received his guests in the Drawing-Room. Mr. Beadmore was assisted in entertaining the many guests by his sister, Mrs. H. J. Fisk and Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, who is Fisk's guest at Devon House. The spacious rooms were attractively decorated with



MRS. W. B. ELSWORTH OF RUSSELL HILL ROAD, TORONTO.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Spring flowers and in the music room was stationed an orchestra which provided music for the dancers. Mr. Beadmore's guests included: Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Phillips, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wood, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Miss Blackwell, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Northgrave, Miss Edith Northgrave, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nathanson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. A. E. Dymment, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. Bruce King, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Strathairn Hay, Mr. W. O'Connor, Miss Peggy O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Somers, Colonel J. F. H. Ussher, Mrs. Ussher, Miss Helen MacGregor, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mr. H. W. D. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Vale, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Ruth Bone, Miss Peggy O'Gorman, Miss Nora Gordon, Mr. Frank Drake, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cochrane.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon will attend the spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey club at the Woodbine, Toronto, on Monday, May 20, and will be the guests of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Ross at Government House during their stay in Toronto.

The opening of the 20th Annual Toronto Horse Show in the vast Arena at Eglinton on Wednesday night of last week was a very brilliant spectacle. The great numbers of people who attended the Show, the enthusiasm raised by the equestrian evolutions, and the delight written on all faces as they watched the various events plainly showed that the love of the horse is still very living in this country. The exhibition of military riding and exercises were very thrilling, and the grace and style of the riders very much admired. Socially, of course, it was a very important event. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. W. D. Ross, was received by Mr. George Beadmore, M.F.H., the members of the Executive and Mr. Gordon Perry, Chairman, and after the National Anthem, he declared the Show open. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross with their party from Government House were escorted to their gaily decked box. Mrs. Ross very smart in black and gold gown and gold tissue wrap with high fur collar. Miss Isabel Ross was in white with white fur coat, and Miss Susan Ross in green with white fur coat. The boxes were filled with well known people, among them, Mr. George Beadmore, M.F.H., Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, Mrs. John D. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. Stephen Haas, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Miss Emily Merritt, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mrs. Gwyn Frances and her two daughters, Major W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. Bruce King, Mrs. Eric Phillips, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, Miss Louie Jones, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Miss Jean Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. William Cochrane, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mr. R. Southam, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barwick, Miss Betty Smith, General A. H. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Miss Alice Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robertson, Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Burns, Miss Helen Watson, Mrs. W. J. Northgrave, Miss Belle Miln, Dr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. C. N. Mills, Miss Natalie Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Mrs. W. R. Shaw, Mr. and

Facts About Tea series—No. 3.

## Tea-400 B.C.

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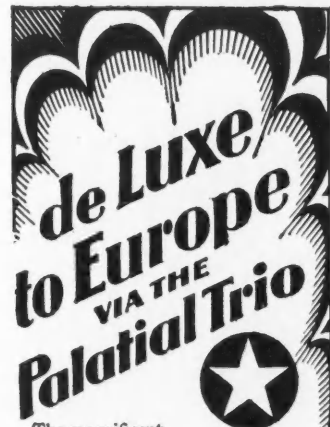
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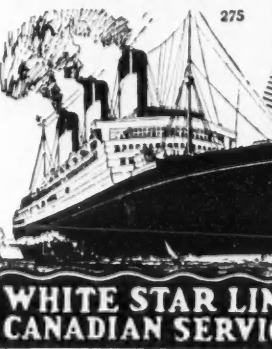
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Consult women, and do the contrary to what they advise, for he who does not oppose them, perishes.—Saying of Mohammed.



Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachern, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Miss Adele Boulton, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Miss Jessie Weller, Miss Katharine Christie, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mr. and Mrs. George Watson, Mayor and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. J. E. Day, Mrs. N. Wright, St. Catharines, Dr. Harold Parsons, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Colonel J. J. Langmuir.

Mrs. T. A. McAuley, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week before the Horse Show at the Eglinton Arena.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon were guests at dinner

Robert Scott, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. James Brydon, Miss Wardrop, Miss Kay, Mrs. Charles Swabey, Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland, Mrs. Ivan Sankler, Mrs. James Morris, Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. James George.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week at Government House, Toronto, for Sir Aubrey and Lady Symonds. The guests included, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Bishop Sweeney, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. Rowell, Lady Willison, Mrs. John Stewart (Perth), Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun Rev. Richmond, Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Camp-



MISS LEITH HUTCHISON

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hutchison, of Roxborough Street West, Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. Kenneth George Fosbery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fosbery, of Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, will take place in June.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

of Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., at Chudleigh, Toronto, on Friday night of last week. Other guests were the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Sir Aubrey Symonds, Lady Symonds of London, England, Mrs. Victor Williams, Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Gordon Perry and Mr. Francis R. Appleton of New York.

Mrs. A. E. Beck, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week before the Horse Show, and again on Saturday night when her guests were, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mrs. T. A. McAuley and Mr. Harris Hees.

Mrs. Arthur Jukes Johnston, of Toronto, and her daughter are leaving in June to sail for England.

The Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, and Mrs. Massey, will occupy their residence at Port Hope, Ont., for the summer.

Col. Arthur Kirkpatrick, A.D.C., of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week in honor of Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton. Colonel Fitzpatrick's guests were, Major-General Garnet Hughes, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson, Lt.-Col. Baptist Johnston, Lt.-Col. G. A. Drew, Lt.-Col. B. O. Hooper, Major J. L. Watt, Lt.-Col. J. H. McLauren, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Capt. A. L. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Cartwright, Lt.-Col. H. W. A. Foster, Lt.-Col. Goodwin Gibson, Lt.-Col. W. D. Freer, Major A. B. James, Lt.-Col. J. Keiller MacKay, Lieut. A. D. MacLean, Col. C. W. Rowley, Col. R. D. Rudolf, Capt. the Rev. F. Vipond, Major O. S. Hollinrake, Major C. S. Pote, Col. J. L. R. Parsons, Lt.-Col. W. Rhoades, Lt.-Col. B. W. Browne, Lt.-Col. E. J. Renaud, Lt.-Col. T. C. Evans, Major F. W. Utton, Capt. H. T. May, Capt. H. J. Beard, Capt. J. Godfrey, Lt.-Col. W. A. Moore, Lt.-Col. F. S. McPherson, Major J. M. Muir, Col. J. B. Maclean, Lt.-Col. W. Black, Lt.-Col. A. K. Hemming, Lt.-Col. W. F. Brown, Lt.-Col. G. T. Chisholm, Lt.-Col. W. J. McKendrick, Lt.-Col. T. J. Rutherford, Major E. B. McPherson, Major C. S. McKee, Major D. H. MacKay, Major W. A. Kyle, Lt.-Col. S. J. Straight, Lt.-Col. F. G. Watts, Major W. S. Lawrence, Major R. M. Clifford, Capt. J. H. Dignam, Capt. H. C. McKendrick. Major-General McNaughton left for Ottawa on Friday.

Mrs. Percy Arnoldi is visiting Major-General and Mrs. Victor Williams in Toronto. Major and Mrs. Percy Arnoldi are now resident in Ottawa.

Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland and Miss Doris Strickland are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Mrs. Oliver Macklem of Toronto, entertained at bridge on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Henry Alley, who was leaving to sail from Montreal in the S. S. *Alaunia* for England on May 10. Those present included Mrs.

bell, Mrs. J. G. Parmelee (Ottawa), Rev. John MacNeill and Mrs. MacNeill, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Campbell McInnes, Dr. and Mrs. D. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. Justice Masten, Miss Masten, Rev. Stuart C. Parker, Rev. Crawford Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Milner (New Zealand), Miss Milner, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Miss Isabel Ross, Colonel Fraser.

Mrs. George Dickson of Elm Avenue, Toronto, motored to Hamilton on Tuesday of this week to spend a few days.

Mr. Gordon Perry, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Saturday of last week for out-of-town exhibitors and guests at the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn recently returned to Toronto from Europe and are at the Alexandra, University Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Smith of Toronto, have sent out invitations to a luncheon at the Toronto Hunt club on May 18, at 12:30, the opening day of the spring meeting Ontario Jockey club at the Woodbine.

Mrs. Hugh Aird of Toronto entertained at a large tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week at her new residence on Dunvegan Road, and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Black, the latter wearing periwinkle blue with lace, and corsage of yellow orchids. Mrs. Aird was smart in beige georgette with black lace, and carried a lovely shower bouquet of orchids in yellow tones. Mrs. Sparks of Halleybury, Mrs. Aird's guest, was in green georgette. Presiding at the tea table, done with yellow orchids and lily-of-the-valley, with ivory candles in silver candelabra, were Mrs. John Aird and Mrs. W. A. Cameron, and later Mrs. Hugh Aird and Mrs. Walter Nichols. These were assisted by Miss Aird, Mrs. H. A. Somerville, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Mrs. Paul Meredith, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Robert Fennel, Mrs. G. R. Sheppard and Miss Doris Rough. A few of the many guests were Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Mrs. Stanley Beatty, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. Paul Greey, Mrs. N. Gooderham, Mrs. G. J. Nash, Mrs. A. Cox, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Stephen Greey, Mrs. A. McKelvie, Miss Jessie Bull, Mrs. Maroni.

The marriage of Agnes Kathleen, daughter of the late Mr. R. J. Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, Toronto, to Mr. John Frederic Bentley, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. J. F. Bentley and Mrs. Bentley of Bournemouth, England, will take place on May 18 at 3 o'clock at Knox College Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sinclair of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Roxlaine to Mr. Lorne Ross McDonald, barrister-at-law, Windsor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald, of Toronto. The marriage will take place on Saturday, June 1, at Bishop Strachan school chapel and afterwards at 49 Hillholme road.

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PARIS beams approval. Finger-length jackets match the skirts of two-piece frocks — the blouse affords smart contrast. Plain silk coats keep company with printed frocks. Everywhere the trimly youthful jacket frock assumes the right-of-way — at sports event—at afternoon affair—or on the street.

Dots pronounce the smartness of the model sketched. Brown affects a union with parchment yellow, using brown for ground color in skirt and jacket, reversing the order in the blouse. At \$39.50.



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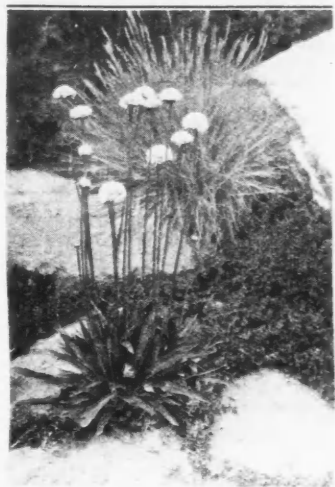
"Now I look for the familiar bottle at every meal. Find that whether it's meat or fish, sausage or cheese, I always enjoy it—yes, and digest it easier with a little H.P."

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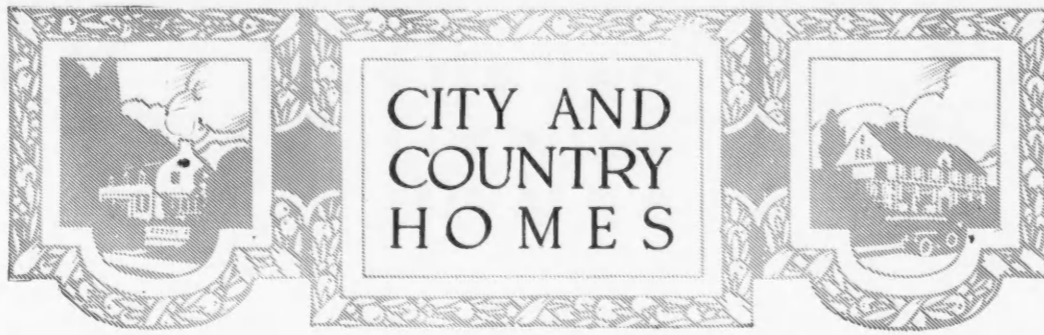


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### Native Shrubs for Your Garden

By L. R. Birdsall

HAVE you tried a grouping of native shrubs and trees for garden background or as a corner unit? You will be well repaid for the time and the labor expended on the gathering, arranging and planting of such a collection. The cost is negligible, unless you live where such shrubs are not obtainable. Even then they can be obtained from any good nurseryman at very reasonable prices.

A few motor trips on the back roads in the country during

trips adding color to the autumn ensemble; Wild Crab Apples and Wild Plums, showy both in flower and fruit; Elders with their bright gold-colored leaves. Even the Willows can be used advantageously in some groupings of native shrubs and trees, brightening a landscape from early spring to late fall.

A wonderful variety of native shrubs and trees is offered to you, a wealth of natural beauty that has but to be moved to your home surroundings and, unless planted under the most adverse conditions, will thrive and increase yearly in attractiveness.

a fit home for them if it be well drained.

All the different kinds of carnations, and also pinks, grown in the open, require the same sort of soil to do their best, and, in the case of the carnations, the same treatment as I shall describe.

One essential thing is that they shall be planted firmly. When a carnation is being transferred from a pot to the open ground, into a hole made for it with the trowel, the soil already round its roots should be broken gently with the fingers before the plant is put into its place.

Water each plant in, and level and



The residence of the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, Wickham Place, Sussex. The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas is the son of the Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon, and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas is the daughter of the distinguished English actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

the spring or early summer months should provide you with a fine variety. It is not necessary to trespass on private property to obtain native shrubs. Along many of the side roads, leading through wooded sections, native shrubs are growing in profusion, yours for the taking. Two steps from your car and you are in a natural nursery of choice young hardy stock.

Sumac, the common species being known as Staghorn Sumac or Rhus, should have a place in your grouping. Sumacs are among the most showy of autumn tinted shrubs and trees, while during the summer months their rich green foliage, reminding one of the tropic growth, is also very effective. A grouping of Sumacs alone is attractive as well as being useful as a screen to hide unsightly surroundings, especially where suburban homes are in the vicinity of railroad embankments and yards.

The common Dogwood, which abounds in the woods, is another desirable species for a native group. The Dogwood's lovely white blossoms are heralds of summer. The Dogwoods are beautiful in the winter months, also, when the color of the bark is intensified and contrasts with the snow with such striking effect.

Then there are native Hawthorns, with pleasing flowers and bright red fruit. Alders, with their scarlet ber-

ries adding color to the autumn ensemble; Wild Crab Apples and Wild Plums, showy both in flower and fruit; Elders with their bright gold-colored leaves. Even the Willows can be used advantageously in some groupings of native shrubs and trees, brightening a landscape from early spring to late fall.

A wonderful variety of native shrubs and trees is offered to you, a wealth of natural beauty that has but to be moved to your home surroundings and, unless planted under the most adverse conditions, will thrive and increase yearly in attractiveness.

A person should also exercise care in not overdoing the planting of native shrubs and trees. It can be overdone. Think of such plantings in the terms of backgrounds and screens, not as specimen shrubs to occupy places in the centre of your lawn or the forefront of your garden.

### In the Garden

CARNATIONS are not greenhouse plants in the sense of tender things that require much warmth. A level temperature of about 50 deg. is all they need in the winter when they are in the greenhouse, and it is certain that in suitable conditions they can be left in the open, if necessary, throughout the year.

Their demands in the open are not exacting. The soil in which they do best is a rich loam, with some old short manure, leaf mould, and sand worked into it. That is the ideal. But plants will prosper in the well-dug soil of any really fruitful garden, and a clay soil can be rendered into

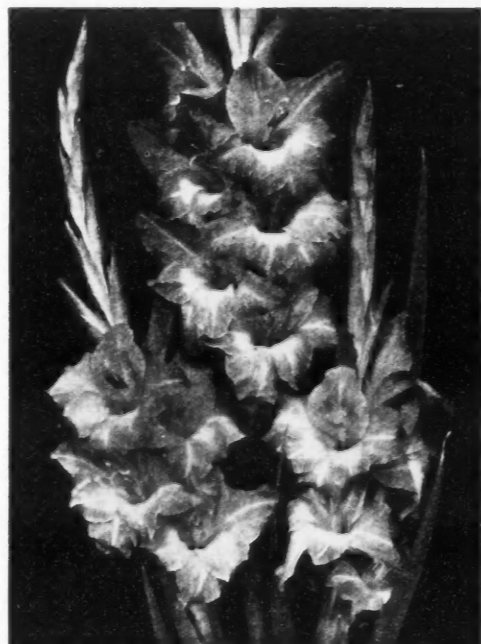
firm the surface soil around it. Place its support in position, and, if the weather be hot and dry at the time, give water regularly through a fine hose early in the morning until it is seen that the plant has become established.

Carnation stakes should be long enough to give a height of about 3 ft. above the surface. Tying the stem should be done directly its height calls for it, in order to ensure its security from high winds. The growths which in due course arise around the main stem may be kept in position by thrusting into the soil beside them small birch or other twigs.

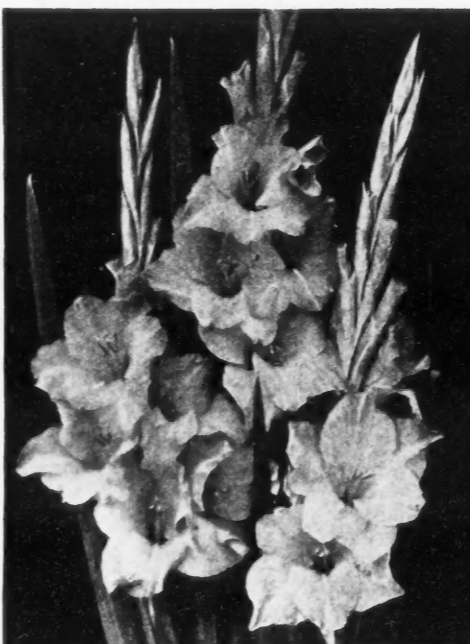
They should be grown by themselves if possible. A border composed entirely of carnations can be made into one of the garden's most delightful features. Now and then the plants should be fed with a good carnation food, according to the directions sent out with the particular food used. This should be done during the flowering period.

They should not be planted nearer together than a foot, and 15 inches is a better distance. Keep the soil around and hoe it frequently. Hoeing is an immense aid to success with these plants.

Plant dahlias three to five feet apart and ten inches deep. Fill in the soil as the shoots grow. Set the tubers horizontally.



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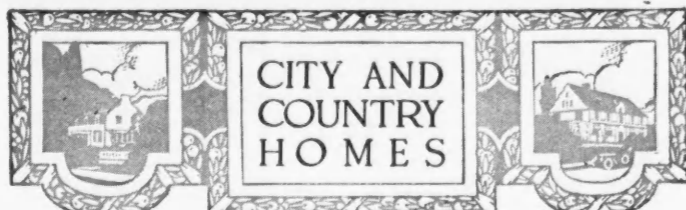
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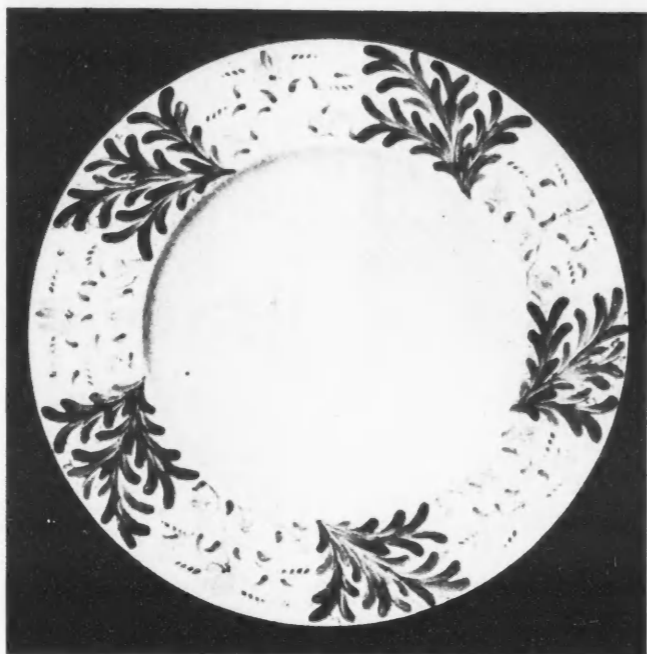
### Spring in the Garden

THE flowering crab apples come into bloom after the plums, cherries, and peaches, and before the mass of lilacs, and are an important group wherever small flowering trees are used.

They are beautiful planted in masses with a dark evergreen background, and with individual trees spaced about fifteen or twenty feet apart to give

The crabs are a hardy lot and will also stand any good garden soil. They are easy to transplant (though they do better if transplanted dormant) and require little subsequent care other than heading-in too vigorous shoots and keeping the trees open and shapely.

Those which have the most ornamental fruit are perhaps Sargents, Tor-ingo, and the Japanese and Chinese flowering crabs.



STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY  
Hand-painted china with border of emerald green foliage and flowers in pink and pattern.

them room for development. They are also good specimen trees, varying in size from the low spreading Sargents which stand about five feet high and are useful as a foreground shrub, to the taller trees like our wild sweet crab, which grows about twenty-five or thirty feet tall.

A good group of crabs for a succession of bloom for several weeks from May to June would start with Halls crab, which is a dainty little tree with rose blossoms on long slender stems, which come out just before the leaves. The Siberian crab (*Malus baccata*) comes with this or just after, and is one of the best known. This is tall with white blossoms covering the tree, and is useful in boundary or tall shrub planting.

The Russian red-vein crab is in the early group, with magenta flowers and bronzy leaves which turn green later. The Chinese flowering crab is at best a beautiful vase-shaped tree (though its shape varies), with pale pink fragrant blossoms followed by small, pale yellow apples.

The midseason group includes the popular Japanese flowering crab and its varieties arnoldiana and atropurpurea, which are all good.

The late group includes our native crabs, which are later flowering than the Asiatics, as a rule. Among the best are the wild sweet crab, the prairie crab, and its variety Bechtel's and Souldard crab. Last of all are Sargent and Tor-ingo, not unlike in flower and fruit. Sargent is a low shrubby tree, however, while Tor-ingo grows to be a real tree. Both have small red fruits popular with the birds and exquisite coral buds followed by little white blossoms.

so, the pattern does not worry the child. Yet a plain wallpaper seems, somehow, out of place in a nursery—that is where the frieze comes in.

Such friezes they are, too! Most delightful designs can be had these days. You may follow the pictures for feet—not inches—before the design is repeated. It is the most dreary thing to see the same pattern again and again scarcely without a pause. But the most exciting thing to a child is to meet, after some interval, the old friends again. They love it. The friezes shown are most difficult to choose from, they are so picturesque. No matter if the design is carried out in bright colours or black and white, each has its own enticement.

For the son or his small brother, the animal frieze would prove a veritable wonder land. In black and white silhouette, cats and kittens play, hens peck, and dogs bark with delight.

"Bo-peep" is a charming design also, it goes on without repetition for nearly eight feet, and is painted in the most pleasing colours. Bo-peep, looking into the distance for her lost sheep, is a quaint little figure, the children would love her at once. Then further along is Simple Simon buying from the Peman, and all the People going to the Fair. Perhaps Bo-peep will go when her sheep have returned. You see, that is the delightful thing about these nursery friezes, they afford endless possibilities in the "story" line.

### After Rain

WHY, the rainy garden,  
So dark and cool  
Under sunny, secret trees,  
Might be a pool;

And the hovering larkspur  
A dragonfly breed,  
Swarming a moment  
Round a long reed,

Wings wet, and so blue  
And so still, they seem  
Chiseled in sapphire  
And caught from a dream.

—Laura Margaret Haley.

For ground covers under trees where grass will not grow try any of these: Evergreen and almost evergreen—myrtle, pachysandra, Euonymus radicans, Heder helix, Hall Japanese honeysuckle, Akebia. Deciduous—moneywort, Commelina, Sedum stol-oniferum, wood ferns, hog peanut, Viola papilionacea, Convolvulus, Malianthemum.

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discolored? Sani-Flush will make that immaculate too.

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bowl, following the directions on the can, and flush.  
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### Whitewash

THE custom of whitewashing the  
lower part of the trunks of apple  
trees and other fruit trees as a dis-  
infecting process is to be commended.  
It also gives the place a well-kept,  
trim appearance, and is especially at-  
tractive when the near-by building and  
fences are also white.

A good whitewash formula for build-  
ings or trees is the following: Dissolve  
fifteen pounds of common salt in seven  
and a half gallons of water. Add fifty  
pounds of hydrated lime to the solu-  
tion. Mix thoroughly until a smooth  
thick paste is formed. Thin this to the  
desired consistency with fresh water.

This mixture may be made disin-  
fectant by adding one quart of crude  
carbolic acid.

Clean the surface to be whitewashed  
by scraping off any loose material.  
Dampen surface before applying the  
wash.

### The Children's Room

TO BE able to make the jolliest  
room in the house the prettiest is  
every mother's wish. And no wonder,  
for the sweetest looks of delighted  
surprise are the reward of adding  
fresh, pretty things to the kiddies'  
room.

In the nursery, as in other rooms,  
it is the wallpaper that will make or  
mar the appearance. That is the first  
thing which strikes the eye, and gives  
the key to the atmosphere of the  
whole room.

A nursery wallpaper should be  
plain, the bright pictures so lovingly  
collected show much better on it. At

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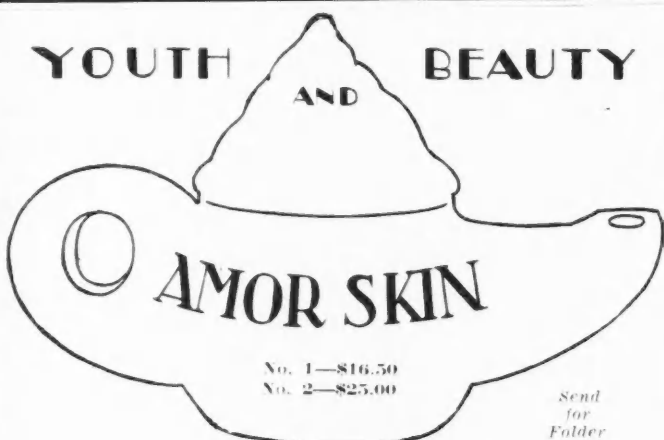
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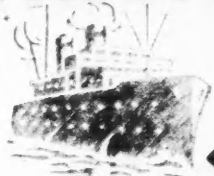
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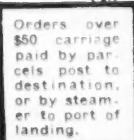
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Mrs. Bartlett Rogers, who has been  
abroad throughout the winter, is re-  
turning shortly to Toronto.

The Head Master of St. Andrew's  
College and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald have  
sent out invitations to the twenty-ninth  
annual Athletic meeting of St. An-  
drew's College to be held in the College  
grounds on Wednesday, May 15, at two-  
thirty in the afternoon. Dr. and Mrs.  
Macdonald will entertain at tea from  
four to six o'clock.

Sir Robert Borden was host at a  
dinner party for Conservative parlia-  
mentarians at his residence in Ottawa  
recently, and Lady Borden gave a  
luncheon for a number of the sessional

diana, the marriage to take place on  
June 15. Miss Ellis is a granddaughter  
of Mrs. J. Morris Robinson Carvill  
Hall, Saint John, and has visited her  
on several occasions and made many  
friends in her mother's native city.

Mrs. J. H. Barry, wife of Chief Jus-  
tice Barry of Fredericton, spent a few  
days at the Royal Hotel, Saint John,  
recently, and was the guest of Judge  
and Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Saint John.

At the Union Club, Saint John, on  
Thursday last Mr. Frank P. Starr en-  
tertained at luncheon in honor of Lady  
Moore of England. Other guests were  
Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, His Wor-  
ship, Mayor White and Mrs. White.



MRS. JEAN FRANCOIS POULIOT, OF OTTAWA  
Wife of the Member of Parliament for Temiscouata, who has been a popular  
and charming sessional hostess at the Capital this season.  
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

visitors. Sir Robert and Lady Borden  
also entertained at dinner in honor of  
Major-General A. D. McRae, M.P., and  
Mrs. McRae, of Vancouver, prior to  
Mrs. McRae's departure from the capital.  
Mrs. McRae was also the guest of  
honor at a luncheon at the Royal Ot-  
tawa Golf club, given by Mrs. W. St.  
Pierre Hughes.

Mrs. Latham Burns, of Toronto, en-  
tertained at a small luncheon on Fri-  
day of last week for Mrs. W. J. Bell  
of Sudbury, who with Mr. Bell has  
been a visitor in Toronto for a few  
days.

Mrs. John D. Hay is again in Toronto  
from California and is at the Alex-  
andra, University Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath of To-  
ronto, are leaving this month for Vic-  
toria, B.C., where they have taken a  
house for the summer. The Misses  
Magrath leave earlier to spend a few  
days in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Huntley Christie of Toronto, en-  
tertained at dinner on Friday night,  
and later went to the Horse Show with  
her guests, who included, Miss Ada  
Bruce, Miss Amora Brown, Miss Mar-  
garet Middleton, Miss Freida Pepper,  
Miss M. Cowan.

Lady Falconer, of Queen's Park, To-  
ronto, entertained at luncheon on Mon-  
day of this week in honor of Lady  
Symonds of London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gill and Mr. and  
Mrs. Bate, of Ottawa, were week-end  
visitors in Toronto, guests of Mr. Mal-  
colm Richardson, Walmer Road.

Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen en-  
tertained at a beautifully appointed dinner  
at their residence, Saint John, N.B., on  
Thursday, in honor of the Right Hon.  
Chief Justice Anglin and Mrs. Anglin  
of Ottawa. An antique silver service  
filled with stocks, tulips and daffodils,  
and yellow tapers in silver candelabras  
formed the table decoration. Bridge was  
played after dinner. Those present  
were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Anglin,  
Lady Moore, wife of Sir Vincent Moore  
of England, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood  
Skinner, Mrs. Hugh H. Mackay, Miss  
Frances Tibbitts, Mr. Frank P. Starr  
and Mr. James G. Harrison.

Mrs. John M. Robinson was a charm-  
ing hostess at a luncheon at her resi-  
dence in Rothesay on Thursday, in  
honor of Mrs. Charles A. Hanson of  
East Orange, New Jersey. The guests  
included Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. W. Rupert  
Turnbull, Mrs. H. F. Puddington, Mrs.  
Walter C. Allison and Miss Ann Pud-  
dington.

Mrs. W. H. Moorhead of Saint John,  
left last week for Sherbrooke, Quebec,  
to be present at the wedding of her  
sister, Miss Dorothy Wilson to the Rev.  
Edward Ball which took place in Saint  
Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on Thurs-  
day. Rev. W. W. Moorhead who left  
later, returned to Saint John on Satur-  
day after being present at the wedding.

There are many friends in Saint John  
who were interested in the announce-  
ment of the engagement of Mr. and  
Mrs. Robert L. Ellis of Westmount  
boulevard, Montreal, of their daugh-  
ter, Miss Frances Burney Ellis to Dr.  
Russell Allen Plack of Lafayette, In-

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Miss  
Ruth Starr and Mr. Frederick E. Sayre.

Mrs. M. L. Harris of Portland, Maine,  
is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. James  
Jack, Wellington Row, Saint John.

Dr. O. R. Peters of Rothesay, and  
Mrs. Peters gave a very enjoyable tea  
last week-end in honor of Mrs. Du  
Vernet of Digby, Nova Scotia. Spring  
flowers centered the pretty tea table  
and were conspicuously placed about  
the drawing room where tea was served.

Miss Helen McAvenny of Saint  
John, sailed on Sunday on the *Mont-  
calm* for Southampton, from whence  
she will go to Scotland for a lengthy  
visit to her aunt, Mrs. William Collier.

Mrs. S. J. Williams and Miss Esther  
Williams are again in Toronto after a  
motor tour in the South.

Mrs. Frank Hodgins, of Toronto, is  
in Ottawa this week, guest of Mrs.  
Robert Gill.

Miss Inez Ker, who has been with  
Mrs. Ker, her mother, in Egypt, in En-  
gland and in Europe for two years, and  
who is en route to her home in Vic-  
toria, B.C., was the guest for a few  
days in Toronto, of Mrs. S. G. Parker.

Mrs. David Rea, of Montreal, is a  
visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. D. C.  
Rea of Rowanwood Avenue.

Mrs. Osborne Spiers of Galt is a vi-  
sitor in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs.  
Beverly MacInnes of Poplar Plains  
Road.

Mr. George Kirkpatrick, of Toronto,  
entertained at dinner on Friday night  
of last week at the King Edward, for  
the bride-elect, Miss Evelyn Allen, and  
Mr. Watson.

Mrs. Auguste Bolte of Toronto, en-  
tertained at a small dinner on Saturday  
night of last week and again at a small  
bridge and tea for Miss Betty Burton  
on Tuesday of this week. Miss Burton  
leaves on May 15 for England.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Ros-  
sine Sinclair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Victor Sinclair of Toronto, to Mr. Lorne  
Ross McDonald of Windsor, son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald of To-  
ronto, will take place on June 1.

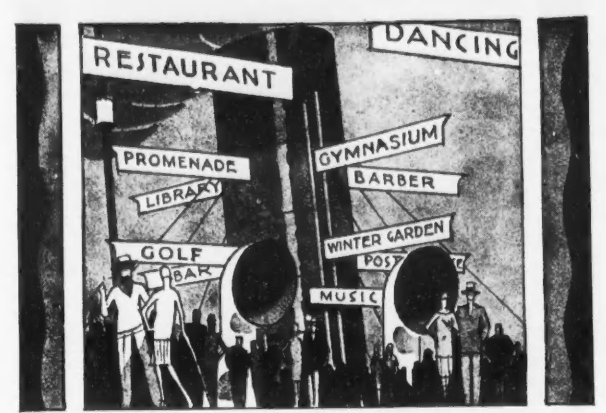
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Ormsby of To-  
ronto, sailed last week for England.

Miss Anna-Mae Hees of St. George  
Street, Toronto, entertained at a din-  
ner for young people on Friday night  
of last week and later went with her  
guests to the Horse Show at Eglinton  
Arena.

Mrs. Reginald Parmenter, of Toronto,  
has been visiting in Pembroke, guest  
of Mrs. Edward A. Dunlop.

Mrs. R. C. Matthews is again in To-  
ronto from Ottawa.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Duncan MacPherson,  
son of Montreal, are passengers in the  
S. S. *Duchess of York* which sailed from  
Montreal on May 5. They expect to be  
abroad for at least one year. Miss Mar-  
garet MacPherson sails in June to join  
them.



## LIKE A CITY AT SEA

When you cross a Cunard gangplank, you enter  
a floating city—where you will spend a de-  
lightful week on your way to Europe.

Here is novelty—a new place to dance, a new  
restaurant. Here you may play trans-Atlantic golf  
or tennis. Here is a gymnasium for the ambitious;  
here a library, smoking-room and winter-garden  
for lazy hours.

In every quarter of the city you will find trained  
stewards—servants, valets and waiters—eager to do  
your bidding, skilled in anticipating your wants.



**CUNARD**  
CANADIAN SERVICE

Sail Cunard!!

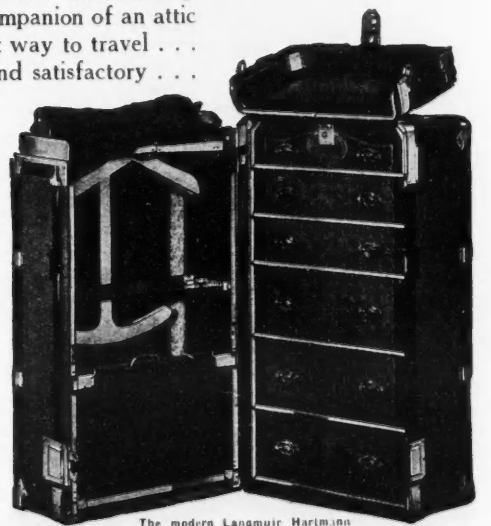
Books through the Robert Reford Co.  
Limited, Cor. Bay and Wellington  
Streets, Toronto (Tel. Elgin 3471), or  
any steamship agent.

Weekly Sailings to Europe from May 3rd from Montreal (and  
Quebec) . . . Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class.



## Why Travel with Luggage that People Snicker at?

PEOPLE don't mean to be rude. But there really is something  
grossly funny about old-fashioned, dilapidated trunks people  
occasionally travel with. Of course, luggage is part of your wardrobe.  
You can't feel comfortable and smartly  
groomed as the Girl Companion of an attic  
heirloom. The smartest way to travel . . .  
the most comfortable and satisfactory . . .  
is the Langmuir-Hartmann way. You'll find  
these distinguished  
looking thoroughbreds  
marvelously con-  
venient, perfect to travel  
with—ruggedly built  
—and ready to hold  
everything you need  
for a week-end or a  
world-tour. In 40 dif-  
ferent models and  
shapes, in a wide selec-  
tion of finishes and in  
the newest and swank-  
iest color harmonies.  
See them, won't you?



The modern Langmuir-Hartmann  
Wardrobe Trunk, priced from  
\$19.50, at all Luggage dealers.

## LANGMUIR HARTMANN

Cushion Top

## WARDROBE TRUNKS

Made in Canada exclusively by  
M. Langmuir Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Limited

## THE SMARTEST WAY TO TRAVEL

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MacKay, of Ingle-  
wood Drive, Toronto, sailed last week  
on the *Laurentic* for a three month's  
trip to Europe.

Prof. Malcolm W. Wallace, Principal  
of University College, Toronto, has  
been the guest for a few days of the  
Northwestern University of Chicago.

There's only  
one quality  
of  
**MAGIC  
BAKING  
POWDER**

and that's  
the highest  
Made in Canada  
**NO ALUM**  
E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, CAN.



**More Truth**

There is no dentifrice worth more than you pay for Minty's—for no dentifrice can do more for your teeth and gums. Minty's makes your teeth brilliantly white, removes tartar and film, and keeps your gums healthy—all that a dentifrice can do.

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**Minty's**  
Triple Action  
tooth  
paste 25¢  
WHY PAY MORE?



In the "Imperial" and "Perfection" type mower the cylinder runs on Timkin Tapered Roller Bearings, encased in dust-proof bearings and packed in light grease.

Sold by Hardware Dealers with our Direct Guarantee.

Taylor-Forbes COMPANY LIMITED Guelph

Good  
for Young and  
Old Alike  
**ENO'S**  
FRUIT SALT

#### The Human Note

LAMB once remarked to Crabbs Robinson, "How I hate those Blanks!" "But you have never seen them," said Robinson. "No," Lamb replied, "that's just it. That's why I hate them. I can never hate anyone that I have once seen." — Recorded Conversations of Lamb.

#### Sally Grant

BY H. R. MORGAN

VERY much of a curiosity is "Sally Grant." And venerable is she, in spite of her still youthful appearance. For as long as the Court House has stood in Brockville—and that is a matter of 86 or 87 years—Sally has been calmly surveying the landscape from the peak of the main gable, looking out over the St. Lawrence to the distant shore of Northern New York, the scales of Justice suspended from her left hand, the sword of the law (of



SALLY GRANT  
The figure of Justice on the Court House of Brockville.

which only the hilt now remains) firmly clutched in her right. Her expression, as befits the symbolism, is one of sternness. She represents Justice, the majesty of the law, the fair trial that is guaranteed every prisoner and every litigant under the British code.

And what sights Sally has gazed upon! She has witnessed the community over which she still towers grow from little more than a village to virtual cityhood. The telephone, telegraph and electric wires that now stretch in all directions are new since she was a girl. Such commonplaces as paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, railways, propeller steamships, the motor car, the wireless, all were unknown in her youth. In the grassy square below her the militia regiments used to gather for their annual musters, generations of school children have marched, sung and played, one Governor-General after another has been bade welcome, successive members of the Royal Family have been greeted. If Sally had kept her ears open, she would have heard hundreds of law suits argued and settled in the court-room a few feet below her, many a criminal sentenced to a prison term (and in some cases to death), counsel eminent in the legal history of the province plead before equally learned judges, and fledgling barristers, many of them destined to rise to leadership in their profession and to prominence

in political life, make their first appearance at the Bar.

But alas! Sally Grant, for all the sagacity that is depicted upon her countenance, knows naught of all this, for Sally is of wood and wood so perishable that a few years ago she had to be removed from her lofty pedestal to undergo internal repairs. There is no record of the identity of the individual who conceived her, but there is record of the fact that she cost the District Council, by which the Court House was erected in 1841-43, the sum of £38 and that a certain William Holmes, then a builder and architect in Brockville, carved her and carved her so well that, in spite of the merciless assault of the elements, she has survived to this day.

But why should this figure of Justice be known as "Sally Grant," as known she is the countryside over? It is a question that may be answered only by the "oldest living inhabitant" and then with none too great certainty. According to the story most commonly accepted, the figure was completed before the building upon which it has since stood, and for some time it rested in a corner of Court House Square awaiting the completion of the masons' labors. There it was one day examined by a group of townsmen, one of whom suggested that the time had arrived for the lady to be christened. The leader of the grant, a certain Alexander (or "Big") Grant thereupon seized a bottle or a glass and solemnly dubbed the figure "Sally Grant," after one of his relatives. And "Sally Grant" she has since remained.

"Big" Grant has been long since gathered to his fathers and sleeps in an unmarked grave in what is now known as Victoria Park, where children play games, nursemaids watch their charges and crows build their nests in the tall pines of the old graveyard, still partially tenanted. Nearly all others of his generation have followed him. But "Sally Grant" still stands atop the Court House, her gaze ever turned southward, proclaiming the fairness, yet the severity, of British justice. She is as much a part of Brockville as the islands that she overlooks or the green sward that lies directly beneath her and, provided decent attention is paid to her, she will survive many more years of service and remain a striking example of the skill with which she was fashioned by one who was undoubtedly the master of an all-but-vanished art.



Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, of Walmer Road, is in California on a visit of a few weeks with her sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall H. Brown of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rhoda, to James MacKenzie Simpson, son of Dr. and Mrs. James B. Simpson, Golspie, Scotland. The marriage to take place quietly on June 1st.

Mrs. John I. Pratt of Port Arthur, is again in Toronto from Atlantic City, whither she accompanied her sister, Mrs. Guy Clarkson of Poplar Plains Road.

The marriage of Miss Marthe La Ferriere, daughter of His Honor Judge Pierre D'Auteuil and the late Mrs. D'Auteuil of Quebec, to Mr. Harold O. Wilkins of Montreal, son of F. W. Wilkins, C.E., of Norwood, Ont., will take place quietly this month in Quebec.

Mrs. M. B. Harris of Coldbrook, Cobourg, and Miss Mary Harris spent a few days in Toronto recently. They were en route to Cobourg from Florida where they spent the winter.

Mr. H. T. Macdonald of Hamilton was a guest at the dinner given by the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey at the Canadian legation in Washington on Thursday night of last week to the

Canadian delegates attending the annual meeting of the United States Chambers of Commerce.

The physical training demonstration in the University Arena on Friday night of last week, of the pupils of Branksome Hall, of which Miss Reed is principal, attracted a great number of interested spectators. The very interesting program concluded with the pupils forming the word "Canada", which was followed by the singing of O Canada. Those present included: Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Warren, Miss Helen Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Batchelor, Col. and Mrs. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Withers, Mrs. W. E. Ogden, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Auld, Miss Annabell Auld, Miss Coventry, Mrs. George Nasmith, Miss E. Lewis, Mrs. R. H. Arkell, Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gooderham, Miss Mary Rowell, Mrs. W. Goulding, Miss Ruth Goulding, Mrs. G. W. Gibbard, of Nanapanee; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Elzy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plant, Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Glennie, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Mr. Harold Franks, Mrs. Osborne Spiers, of Galt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Knowlton, Mrs. H. H. O'Flynn, Dr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. R. Sinclair, Miss Waddie, Dr. and Mrs. Selater.

Mrs. Andrew Lusk Allan and Miss Margery Allan of Avenue Road, Toronto, received at tea on a recent Wednesday afternoon, following their return from the south. Mrs. Allan wore a very smart ensemble of lace with corsage of roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Margery Allan was smart in a bouffant frock of lace, shaded blond to sun tan, with large bow of sun tan, and shoulder knot of roses and pansies. The rooms were attractively decorated with pink carnations, tulips and spring flowers. The tea table was very effective with green Venetian glass bowl of spring flowers and tall green candles. Mrs. Wm. Inglis and Mrs. Lionel Clouston poured tea and coffee. The young assistants, who wore vari-colored frocks and shoulder knots of roses and pansies, the gifts of the hostess, were Mrs. R. R. McLaughlin, Mrs. Laurence McCausland, Mrs. J. A. Grant, Miss Edith Northgrave, Miss Norah Wharton and Miss Charity Smith.

Mrs. Douglas Cameron of Ottawa, entertained at a luncheon of twenty covers at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. John F. Orde, of Toronto, on Wednesday of last week.

The marriage of Miss Earla White, daughter of Mr. Peter White, K. C., and Mrs. White, to Mr. Ronald Angus Chisholm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chisholm, took place on Saturday in Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Rev. Canon Broughall officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She was gown in satin of eggshell shade, made with a deep lace yoke on the bodice, and the skirt continued into a peacock train in three scallops. She wore a lace Dutch cap with a wreath of orange blossoms across the back, and her veil of eggshell tulle was arranged over the cap. She carried a bouquet of orchids, gardenias and lily-of-the-valley. Mrs. Martin McGill, sister of the bride, was matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Wales and Miss Martha Breithaupt of Kitchener. They were gown in yellow chiffon, with hats of yellow mohair trimmed with yellow velvet, and carried bouquets of stocks, yellow daisies and blue sweet peas. The best man was Mr. Harry Chisholm, and the ushers were Mr. Peter White, Jr., Mr. Tim Chisholm, Mr. Martin McGill and Mr. Godfrey Turner.

The secret current of primeval love Still moves through all creation; else why mourns The broken-hearted bulbul for the rose?

—Akhlai-i-Jalali.

## FAMOUS FEET

{ how they're kept free from corns }

ALICE WHITE'S  
Famous Feet

"A motion picture actress can't keep on her toes, if they are adorned with corns. That's why I keep Blue-jay in my make-up kit" . . . so writes this lovely film-land favorite.

Priceless feet! The feet of famous dancers, athletes and stage stars. What price would be too great to relieve them of corns! Yet Blue-jay does it at a trifling cost, gently AND SAFELY. No risk of infection, as with careless razor-cutting. No guessing how much to use. The amount of medication is fixed and standard in every Blue-jay; it's just the right amount. Stops the pain at once; then ends the corn. At all drug stores. For calluses and bunions, ask for the larger size Blue-jay.

## Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



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## Curtains Washed and Dried Without Shrinking or Curling at the Edges

By

There's an art in washing curtains and drying them so that they won't shrink or curl at the edges, but will be ready to put up in all their pristine loveliness. In washing we use only pure Ivory Soap flakes and ten changes of soft water. Then we dry every curtain on a frame set to its exact size. That's what prevents the shrinking and curling at the edges. No pins or hooks are used to hold them or tear them.

We are masters of this art of washing curtains—so much so that curtains and draperies from nearly all the fine homes in Toronto are sent to us for washing.

If you value your curtains, don't take chances with them. Send them to us. We will guarantee to return them in perfect condition.

Telephone Adelaide 9271 and tell us to call. If you wish, we will hold them until you are all through with your Spring cleaning.

## NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED

Phone Adelaide 9271

"We Know How"

## Smart New Styles in Summer Shoes



NEVER have we shown such beautiful Summer Shoes as this season—never such a wonderful variety—never such an unusual assortment of materials—and never styles in such perfect tune with the spirit of to-day! There is great versatility in this assemblage of Shoes. For here are Shoes for the most exclusive and formal occasions and Shoes for the golf links and the club house—never so many of any one design as to make them seen everywhere but variety enough to make selection easy. And all are perfect in line and snug in fit and made so faultlessly as to rank in quality with the finest in Europe or America.

OWENS-ELMES, Limited

89 Yonge Street



FAMOUS TENNIS PLAYER MARRIED

The wedding of J. P. D. Wheatley, the British Davis Cup player, and Miss Mary Louise McMillan Pierce, of Lake Okanagan, British Columbia, took place recently at All Souls, Langham Place. Bride and bridegroom leaving after the ceremony.



**THINK** of the joy of a Hotpoint Grill . . . it boils . . . broils . . . fries . . . and toasts . . . Just the thing for tempting lunches!

**Hotpoint**  
**GRILL**

A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

# FIG BARS

as only Christies are made!

Tempting golden brown biscuits, generously filled with genuine Smyrna fig jam—always fresh and always pure.

In the store or on the 'phone, always ask for

## Christie's Biscuits

The Standard of Quality Since 1853

### Brighter Shoes!

SPORTS shoes have never been so elaborate as are this season's models. In design they are complicated and their leathers, trimmings and colours are entirely novel. Smart women will be able to display great variety in both shape and colouring, but whether the practical sports woman will fancy these shoes is a matter of conjecture.

Calf leather has many disguises, among them fabric calf, which successfully imitates woven tweeds — a tribute to ensemble conventions.

Another Oxford shoe in cocoa-coloured ostrich skin has a substantial, pointed toe-cap, two small saddle pipings and a small fringe at the base of the eyelet fastening — all being of brown willow calf.

Bird, reptile and fish skins are on the interesting list. Sometimes two or even three kinds of these skins are used for a shoe, or a plain leather is trimmed with one of them. Other skins are shagreen, elk, ostrich, baby alligator, seal and lizard.

The combinations of the different skins, or of two or more shades in toning or contrasting colours, is artistic. Even the ghillie shoe has become elaborate, while the Oxford has been enlivened by a double fringed tongue, held in place by a strap passing through the upper tongue and buckling at the side.

A sand-coloured calf golf shoe with a wide saddle band of embossed cream calf has a sole and grooved heel of crepe.

White buckskin shoes with three straps for semi-sports wear, possessing the character of both brogue and ghillie, have large toe-caps and heel-backs of willow calf.

Green leather trims another semi-sports shoe of white doeskin. The toe-cap, saddle, strap and ankle being in green.

A white calf-skin sports shoe has two wide straps which continue on the shoe to the sole and are fastened at the side with buckles. These straps, the saddle and a small motif from the saddle are of green shagreen.

With a wide saddle, large tongue and slimming lines on each side of the shoe from saddle to toe of lizard skin, a tan calf golf shoe is hard wearing and comfortable. Tan Mexican alligator shoes have piped toe-caps and openings and one wide strap of tan lizard.

And just as more elaboration and



MISS BETSY WADSWORTH  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ridout Wadsworth, of Toronto.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

colour have been introduced into sports shoes the tendency is to bring brighter colours into sports stockings as well.

Golf-stockings are designed in checks of complicated variety, shaded lattice, wide stripes with narrow stripes crossing them at considerable intervals, pin-check, and honeycomb. Shooting stockings are often of tartan pattern, but with basic colours of brown, grey or beige relieved by pastel shades.

### Creative Woman

ONE of the most common arguments used by those who sought to show that women are the inferiors of men was the inability of women to compete successfully with men in all forms of creative work.

Woman, said these apostles of male superiority, cannot create. They lack the artistic impulse and genius. They are imitators. There are always men who will talk like this. But the other day I heard a woman hold forth to the effect that men can beat women at anything they undertake. That seemed to me a sort of treachery against the sex. However.

It is when one looks about at what women are doing to-day that one sees how very futile is all this talk of feminine inferiority in creative ability. I suppose, to take a branch of creative work which occurs to mind at once, that in the art of writing fiction women are at least the equals of men to-day. There was a time when the novels of women — with the few brilliant exceptions of the sisters Brontë and George Eliot — were considered slop and sentimental outpourings.

Look at the writing of the women to-day and one sees at once what remarkable work they are doing. If an impartial judge picked out the twelve cleverest novelists to-day he would scarcely be able to omit such names as Sheila Kaye-Smith, Margaret Kennedy, A. I. R. Wylie, Ethel Colburn Mayne, and the incomparable late Katherine Mansfield.

These women, and many more beside, are original writers. They have each carved out a niche for themselves, they are individual, original, brilliant. And they are not easily matched by men novelists.

So with painting, one has only to mention the name of Miss Laura Knight to indicate the type of work which is being done by women painters to-day. In America, much of the best sculpture is being done by women. Whilst in pure science research, the brilliant work of Madame Curie in bottling the gas of radium places her upon a pinnacle far above the reach of any living man scientist.

One of the real reasons why women have been so long regarded as barren in the realm of art, literature and science, is because they themselves, in obedience to a stupid fashion, pretended that they were non-creative, stupid, but adorable darlings. That was the Victorian outlook. It has passed. We now have the frank claim of women to a place in the world's creative work. Slowly the amazing output of women in every creative activity, is becoming recognized. They are living down a reputation they never really deserved. But to realize that one must remember that there was a time, not so long distant, when they were considered "unladylike" if they sought an outlet outside the humdrum round of the home.

### Mary Morison

O Mary at thy window be,  
It is the wish'd, the trusted he,  
Those smiles and glances let me see,  
That make the miser's treasure poor:  
How blithely was I bide the stour,  
A weary slave frae sun to sun,  
Could I the rich reward secure,  
The lovely Mary Morison!  
Yestreen, when to the trembling string  
The dance ead thro' the lighted ha'  
To thee my fancy took its wing,  
I sat, but neither heard nor saw;  
Tho' this was fair, and that was braw,  
And yon the toast of a' the town,  
I sigh'd, and said among them a',  
"Ye arena Mary Morison."  
O Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,  
Wha for thy sake wad gladly die?  
Or canst thou break that heart of his,  
Whase only faut is loving thee?  
If love for love thou wiltna gie,  
At least be pity to me shown:  
A thought ungentle canna be  
The thought o' Mary Morison.  
—Robert Burns.

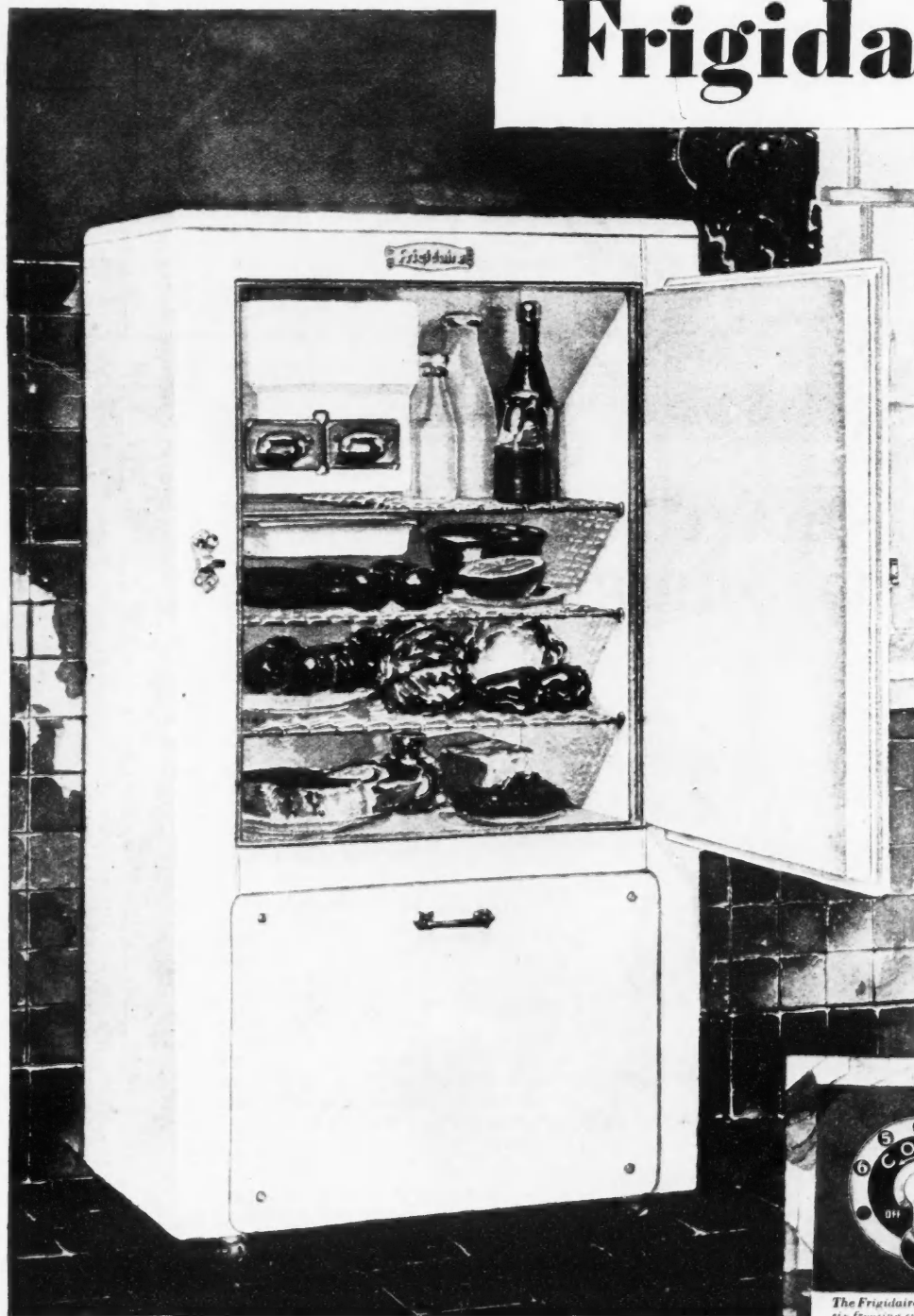


MRS. W. H. CLARK  
Who before her recent marriage in Toronto was Clara Evelyn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wilson, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are residing in Windsor.  
—Photo by Frederick Lynde & Sons.

## Now a new Frigidaire

at the lowest price in

## Frigidaire history



HERE is another great achievement in automatic refrigeration . . . a new Frigidaire at an almost unbelievably low price. It embodies those essential features that have made Frigidaire the choice of more buyers than all other electric refrigerators combined.

This new Frigidaire is quiet . . . so quiet that you don't hear it start or stop or run.

The cabinet is beautifully proportioned. Exterior is finished in enduring white Duco. All mechanical parts are completely enclosed yet easily accessible. No space need be wasted above it or around it . . . a decided advantage in the efficient modern kitchen. The interior is finished in gleaming white porcelain enamel with rounded corners to make cleaning easy.

Since the mechanical parts are at the bottom, the food shelves are all at a convenient height making stooping unnecessary. The ice trays have self-sealing fronts which hold the intense cold of the freezing unit.

Surplus power, characteristic of every Frigidaire, keeps the temperature constantly below 50 degrees on warmest days and when the preparation of meals makes the kitchen excessively hot . . . a feature vital to healthful refrigeration.

It is easy to move about and requires no special installation. It is simply plugged into any convenient electric outlet.

And this new Frigidaire is equipped with the Cold Control . . . an exclusive Frigidaire development, a simple dial with six freezing speeds that enables you to regulate the temperature of the freezing compartment, make ice cubes quickly and freeze delicious desserts that require extreme cold.

Point by point and feature by feature this new Frigidaire offers values that can not be duplicated.

The low price is the result of quantity production, an accomplishment of the world's largest builder of automatic refrigerators. See the new Frigidaire. Examine it thoroughly. It is now shown by dealers everywhere. And mail the coupon now for a copy of the new recipe book. Frigidaire Corporation, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Toronto, Ont.



The Frigidaire Cold Control with six freezing speeds now installed on all new household Frigidaires.

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Toronto, Ont.

Please send me a free copy of the Frigidaire catalog and the recipe book of frozen delicacies.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

### You Can Live on Milk

"MAN cannot live by bread alone"—that ancient and profound saying is quite literally and physically true, although the master used it with a far different meaning. The famous bread and water diet is not in reality capable of sustaining the human body for any lengthy period unless supplemented by other products.

But milk alone, and without addition, contains every thing necessary to support the human frame.

Nature is in her mysterious way,

rier for infection than the greater part of other foods.

And this being so, it is most important to understand the immense value of milk as a part of human diet. Everyone should drink at least a pint and a half every day.

The percentage of water in average cow's milk is 87. It has also 4.75 per cent. of pure sugar or lactose, a most important part of diet. Further a normal pint contains 3.90 of butter fat. Then there is also a 3.50 percentage of albuminoids such as albumin and casein, perhaps the most essential of foods for the hu-

man, loathed small talk. Yet he did not disdain an occasional outing, dinner-party or luncheon. But on these occasions when he found himself next a chattering woman he would stop his ears with wool and ignore her!

Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, had an eccentricity for very bright waistcoats, he wore them flame-coloured, or purple over his large person. He also had a trick, when walking down his beloved Fleet Street of making a point of touching every wooden post he passed. If he missed one he would go back and touch it.

The late Sir Henry Irving had many eccentricities. He always took about with him when travelling his own particular armchair. This he would cause to be placed on the stage for rehearsals, and from its depths direct operations. He also was notoriously careless about money. One of his favourite hiding places for large box-office receipts was his top-hat box, which he left lying on his table with thousands of pounds stuck inside the hat.

Gordon Bennet, the great newspaper proprietor and a genius in his way, had two pronounced eccentricities. He used to give fur coats away — it was about the only thing he did give away — lavishly, and hated noise so much that in his New York home he had an extraordinary room made in which he would live for days at a time.

Bennet, too, had an eccentricity peculiar to many men with streaks of genius in them; he had unorthodox notions about when was the best time to work. He would get up at 4 a.m. Napoleon when he was campaigning would rise at 2 a.m. and do his thinking and calculating before dawn.

Balzac would rise at ten at night, bathe, dress himself in his white monk's gown and work on through the night till midday or even late afternoon, keeping himself stimulated with countless cups of coffee.

Foch, one of the great generals blessed with a touch of the divine fire of genius, had an almost superstitious faith in the efficacy of his own pet small cigars combined with coffee. He always had recourse to both when

struggling with a problem, and the harder the problem the more furiously he smoked and drank.

Wagner was a bundle of eccentricities. One was that he could not keep his brain working properly unless he wore silk next his skin. His skin was no more sensitive than ordinary people's. Beethoven could not bear to have the feeling that anyone was near him when composing. He had a passion for night walking — hatless and oblivious to the weather. Bachmann, the great cellist, talks as he plays, oblivious of his audience — he seems to have some intimate theme with his beloved instrument.

Many people deny genius to great business men, but in fact these men have imaginations as powerful and methods of work as strange as any great artist. Rockefeller, like Leverhulme and Ford, owes his mighty fortune as much to imagination as to anything. He calls them his friends as if they were persons. And for the last twenty years he has been moving his favourite trees from one estate to the other, as he makes his seasonal move.



MISS ESTHER KING

Niece of Hon. Dr. J. H. King and Mrs. King, of Ottawa, who will accompany them on their trip to Europe. Miss King is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. King, of Vancouver.



GAVIN

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clark, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

the most perfect of craftsmen. The only food which she supplies naturally is in fact a perfect food, and is still the ideal means of nutriment, whereas nothing killed, grown or manufactured by men is capable of replacing it.

It is strange that people should be so slow to realise that the food which can keep a baby alive for months without assistance from other goods, is the most valuable food for men and women even at the height of their strength.

Not nearly enough milk is drunk in this country, although it is one of the easiest and cheapest foods available. The English consumption of milk per head is less than in almost any other country.

Perhaps this is due to the ignorance of its value, perhaps to an ill-advised preference for more solid foods and meats. Then there is also a certain fear of tubercular and other illnesses being conveyed by too large consumption of milk.

As a matter of fact this danger is very slight. The introduction of scientific dairying practically obviates the risk. In any case, milk does not naturally contain tubercular or typhus germs, as is so often supposed. Milk is simply a good carrier for such disease germs, and consequently, no milk need be feared unless it has come into contact with something already infected.

So many precautions are taken by modern processes of machine-cleaned holders, and machine-milked cows, that milk nowadays is less of a car-

man body, brain, and the maintenance of its energy and vital force. Goat's milk has more fat, and is a much less easy carrier of tubercular, typhoid, and cholera bacteria.

The capacity of milk for causing these germs to thrive is in fact only an indication of its great nutritive power. The important thing is to ensure that its strength shall be utilised for the support of humanity and not of bacteria, and this can be done by making certain of cleanliness.

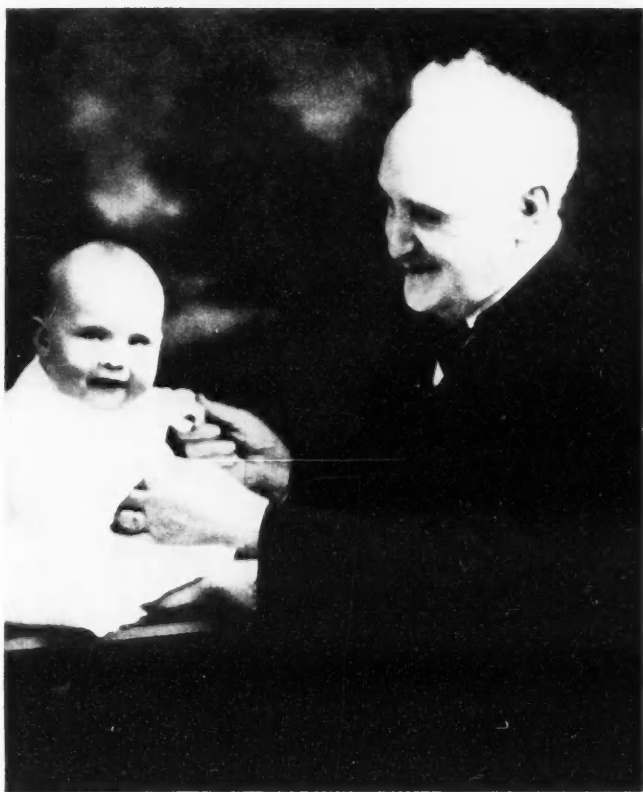
This can also be assured by the process of sterilisation. Pasteurisation does this without destroying the food value. Boiling milk, on the other hand, besides giving it a disagreeable flavour, destroys much of its nutritive elements together with the bacteria, and the product is not good for the children. Preservatives are wholly pernicious.

A good method for making assurance doubly sure is to bring the milk up to slightly below boiling point. This, if properly done, destroys any danger of lurking germs while it maintains the greater part of the food value.

### Eccentric Genius

THE eccentricities of genius have intrigued ordinary men since the days when Diogenes elected to dwell in a tub. Smaller men, seeking spurious fame, sometimes affect eccentricities; but the real genius is really unconscious of his queer foibles.

Herbert Spencer, the great philoso-



Dr. F. S. Greenwood and grandson Frederick Alan Hamilton Greenwood, of St. Catharines.

—Photo by A. S. Whyte.

## COMMUNITY PLATE



This coffee service, graceful as the chalice of a lily is typical of Grosvenor serving-pieces. It is \$67.50 for the three pieces.

### Exquisite. Graceful. Flowerlike LUMINOUS

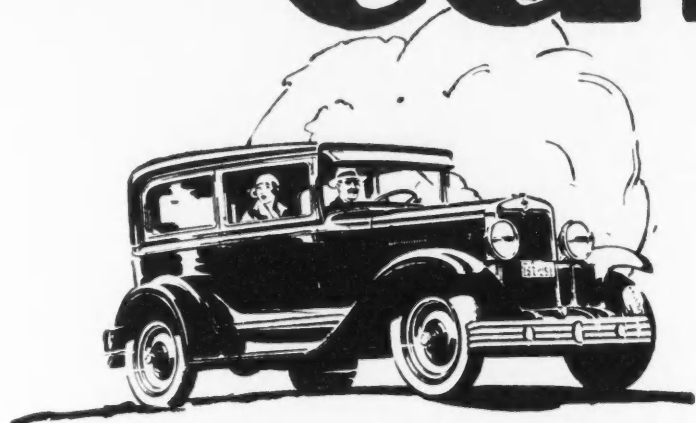
In the Adam room, the 'Empire' room, the rather fragile, pastel-y, modern room, —GROSVENOR silver will light your table with a little fire of appropriate beauty — harmonious in 'atmosphere' — so vague, and so vital! The delicate arabesques

of ornamentation in the flat silver, as exquisite as the grace-notes of Chopin, are matched by serving-pieces of equal beauty. . . . A service of the flat silver for six, is \$35.50. At your jeweler's.

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## Picking Wild Flowers With John

By Constance Nicholson Lea

THE little old lady sat by the sunny window of her bright, airy room, sorting colored wool for a rug she was making. It was the pleasantest room in a house of many rooms and it was comfortably, almost luxuriously, furnished. The window was open, and the soft, balmy breeze that every now and then stirred the laces of the old lady's cap seemed to bring a breath of lilacs, of garden soil newly spaded and all the growing things of spring.

The little old lady fingered the wool rather half-heartedly. Her daughter, Emily, had asked her to make the rug, and at first she had been delighted at the prospect of having something to do. Later she realized that Emily didn't really want the rug. She had bought the materials and suggested that her mother should make it because she believed that elderly people were the better for being occupied.

The old lady had overheard a telephone conversation, and she knew now that the booties and baby jackets she had knitted so eagerly and happily for her different grandchildren were none of them really necessary. Not one of the things her busy fingers had fashioned lately had been needed by any one. It was all a scheme of her family's to keep her from getting morbid and depressed.

She looked out of the window. There was a miniature



GRANT AND DONALD  
Young sons of Major and Mrs. Roy L. Wheeler, of Ottawa,  
and grandsons of Captain and Mrs. W. P. Grant, of  
Ottawa.

—Photo by John Poirer.

park in front of the house and in one of the trees nearest to her window two robins were building a nest. The little old lady watched them for a long time, the colored wools lying forgotten in her lap. How busy the birds were! How happy and important they felt! Fortunate little birds!

Presently a woman passed the window. She was shabbily dressed and her arms were full of bundles. She hurried along with short, quick steps. The little old lady knew who the woman was. She lived in a tiny cottage on a street that ran off this one a bit further north. Her husband was almost an invalid and was often out of work. The wife went out chafing several days a week, in order to support the family of little children. She began to speculate on the contents of the parcels the woman had carried.

"There'll likely be a soup bone," she said to herself. "She'll want to make some nourishing broth for that sick husband of hers and a soup bone makes such delicious broth. I expect there is a cabbage or a turnip. You get a lot for your money when you buy them, and they are such satisfactory vegetables for a big family. She's likely got some beef cuttings, too, or maybe a neck of lamb for a stew. She's hurrying to get home so she can put the things on to cook. She's been working at some place all morning and she will find her own work waiting for her when she gets home. Oh, she's lucky, lucky!"

There was the sound of a light step in the hall and then a gentle tap on the old lady's door.

"Come in," said the old lady.

A bright-faced maid, with a frilly cap set jauntily atop her curly hair, looked in.

"I just wanted to know if you're all right, ma'am," she said pleasantly. "Is there anything that you want?"

"I don't want a thing, Lizzie," answered the little old lady, "except somebody to talk to. Are you very busy? Can you spare a few minutes to come and have a chat?"

"Sure I can!" said the maid agreeably. "I've all my work done. I was just going to my room to change my dress. I thought I'd look in on you before I went upstairs."

The girl drew a low chair up to the window and sat down. The little old lady thrilled with a pleasurable feeling of excitement and adventure. She knew that her daughter did not like her to be intimate with the servants, but then Emily had gone to a board meeting and how was she ever to know of this delightful, stolen visit with the housemaid? Besides, this idea of Emily's was a mistaken one. Lizzie was such a nice, superior girl. She reminded the little old lady of herself when she was young. Of course Emily would never like her mother to mention it, but many, many years ago, in the old country, before she had been married, the little old lady had worn a housemaid's cap and apron! It was something that her children would like her to forget, and of course she never spoke of it, but it was not because she was ashamed of the fact!

She looked admiringly at the girl in front of her. How smart and trim she looked! What neat shoes she wore and what pretty ankles she had! There was something very attractive about a housemaid's uniform.

"I thought Wednesday was your afternoon off, Lizzie," said the old lady putting the wool away in the basket beside her.

"Well, it used to be," explained the girl, "but Mrs. Jamieson asked me to take Saturday instead. She has an important meeting every Wednesday afternoon."

"Would you just as soon have Saturday?" asked the little old lady, more for the sake of keeping the conversational ball rolling than from any desire for information.

The girl's cheeks flamed suddenly.

"I'd a lot sooner have Saturday than Wednesday, ma'am," she said, and after a pause she added shyly: "My boy friend gets Saturday afternoon off."

The little old lady at once became alert with eager interest. "You have a boy friend?" she asked with animation. "My, isn't that nice? Do you mind my asking his name?"

"His name is John," said Lizzie, not at all loth to converse upon a subject that was very close to her heart. "He's working for a man in the teaming business. He thinks that he'll maybe get a raise this summer. If he does, I may be giving Mrs. Jamieson notice. We — we been going together for quite a while."

There was a great deal more that the girl would have liked to say, but delicacy bade her wait for further questioning. The little old lady didn't seem to want to ask more. She was looking out of the window and her eyes were dreamy. She did not see the trees of the park or the robins building their nest. She was living over again the happy past. Her husband's name had been John.

In a few minutes the old lady came back to the present. She looked at the girl kindly. Tears glittered upon her lashes and she took off her spectacles and polished them with a little piece of chambray.

"John is a beautiful name," she said softly. "It is my favorite name. I hope you will both be very happy, my dear. What are you planning to do on Saturday afternoon? You don't mind my asking, do you?"

"We are going to take the radial out to Long Branch," Lizzie explained. "My boy friend knows of a beautiful woods near there where there are a lot of wild flowers. John and I love wild flowers. We will spend the afternoon picking them."

Once again the little old lady's mind had slipped away into the past. In a dim, leafy wood, far across the sea, she and another John were gathering primroses. She had forgotten the girl; forgotten the comfortable room, forgotten everything but the present in the happy memories that a loved name had recalled.

The housemaid glanced at the little ivory clock on the mantelpiece.

"If there's nothing you want me to do, or to get for you, ma'am," she said at last, "I think I'd better be getting on my afternoon dress. Some one may be calling. Are you sure there's nothing that you want?"

Only part of the little old lady's mind heard the housemaid's question; the other part was out in the wood where the primroses grew. She answered rather sleepily:

"Nothing, thank you, Lizzie, unless perhaps you might hand me my lavender shawl. I'm feeling a bit tired. I may drop off to sleep . . . No, I don't want the window down. I often fall asleep in my chair. I can breathe better that way, you know. That's all, thank you, Lizzie. There's nothing I want. Go and get dressed."

The maid arranged the soft shawl carefully around the stooped shoulders and adjusted the hassock at the little lady's feet. Then she slipped out very quietly and closed the door after her.

The little old lady gave a sigh of perfect contentment. She was glad to be alone. She wanted to shut her eyes and live over again those days when she was young and strong and full of life and love and hope.

"I'm going to pick wild flowers with John," she murmured happily, and let her mind slip backward into the past.

"Here you are at last, Libbie!" The eager voice was one that had been silent for many years, and her heart gave a joyous throb at the old familiar name. No one had ever called her "Libbie" but her husband.

"Is that you, John?" she asked tremulously. "I can't see you but I hear your voice. Oh, John, come to me! You don't know how much I've wanted you! John, where are you?"

She stretched out trembling hands and instantly she felt them taken in a strong, firm grasp.

"If you've been wanting me, I've been wanting you just as much, Lizzie," the familiar voice seemed very close now, and she listened intently as it went on eagerly, "I've been looking for you every day, lately, dear. I'm so glad you've come at last. What shall we do first, Libbie? There are so many things waiting to be done, you know. It will be hard to decide where to begin."

The little old lady was old no longer. At the touch of those strong hands new life seemed to surge through her being. She felt suddenly young and well and made anew. She gave a happy, lifting laugh. Her voice rang out clear and joyous. It did not sound a bit like her voice, or rather it was like her voice used to be, years ago.

"What shall we do, did you say, John?" she asked happily. "Why, what I want to do more than anything else is to go with you and gather wild flowers."

A little more than a week later a pretty girl and a young man were sitting together upon a mossy log in the heart of a deep woods. Their hands were full of wild flowers.

"I was awful disappointed when you couldn't come last Saturday, Lizzie," said the young man, "but there's a lot more flowers now than there would have been last week."

"I was disappointed, too, John," said the girl beside him, "but Mrs. Jamieson was tired out and not feeling any too well. You see, it was the day after her mother's funeral, and I didn't like to ask for my afternoon off."

"Of course, death is very sad at any time," remarked the young man thoughtfully, "but it seems to me that the old lady was due to go pretty soon. She was so very old, and she seemed to have slipped away very peacefully, didn't she?"

"It was a beautiful way to die," said the girl, her eyes misty. "I was the last person to see her alive, or to hear her speak. She used to like to talk to me. We often had little chats when her daughter was out."

A tender, reminiscent smile hovered about the corners of the girl's mouth.

"The afternoon that she died," she added, with a shy glance at her companion, "I'd been telling her about you. She loved the name of John. I think it was her husband's name. A little while after I'd got her shawl for her, and she'd told me she was going to sleep, I just peeped in to see if she was all right. Mrs. Jamieson never liked her mother to be left alone for long, you know. They knew that her heart was dreadfully weak. Well, I just opened the door very quietly and poked my head in. The old lady was sound asleep, and I heard her whisper, — I suppose she was dreaming — 'I'm going to pick wild flowers with John!'"

I sometimes think my Heaven may be  
A green place, with an orchard tree,  
And one sweet Angel, known to me.

C. C. Fraser-Tytler.

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 18)

left a half-finished novel. Within the past twelve months she had made a journey to Jamaica. She was born at Harrow on April 2, 1847, a daughter of George Webster, who was Sheriff Clerk of Forfarshire, and Isabella Macallum, of Cousin's Cove, Jamaica. She went to India in 1867, on her marriage to Mr. Steel, a civil servant in Bengal, and lived in India till 1899, when she returned to England. Her career in authorship began with a modest volume of children's stories. It made no startling success, but three years later she published "The Complete Indian

are of a different colour and less valuable. It is almost impossible now to estimate the true value of a fine emerald, so rare have the stones become. The price must eventually be governed by the actual demand for the stone when it comes up for sale in the market. There is no doubt that a serious situation has arisen owing to the extreme scarcity of the stones, and prices must be expected to continue rising accordingly."

Women's Political Interests

AS THE General Election looms nearer, candidates are endeavouring to discover what political questions feminist societies regard as



AT A TRAINING CAMP FOR EMIGRANTS  
Lady Haig and Lord Jellicoe recently paid a visit to a Training Camp for Emigrants at Chiseldon. Photo shows Lady Haig and Lord Jellicoe greeting an ex-serviceman at Chiseldon Camp.

Cook and House-keeper," not a novel but a cookery book, which revealed the innermost secret of curry and pillau, and ran into numerous editions. In later years, though not entirely eschewing fiction, Mrs. Steel devoted a good deal of her time to the study and writing of Indian history and biography. In 1908 she published a short history of "India Through the Ages." Before the War she became a strong advocate of woman suffrage, and in 1915 she permitted the first manuscript chapter of "On The Face of The Waters" to be sold under duress for income-tax, which she refused to pay as a protest against not having the vote. Fifteen years ago, while on her way to Cousin's Cove, she had the unpleasant experience of being held up at Ellis Island for two hours as a person of suffering from senile debility. The authoress was amused, and gave the official prompt evidence of sanity and shrewdness by declaring that she could get 150 dollars from a London newspaper for the story of her detention.

A Shortage of Emeralds

ONE of the main emerald mines in the world is about to close owing to the high cost of production and the scarcity of finds. Precious stone dealers are now faced with the fact that the supply of emeralds suitable for fine jewellery is rapidly coming to an end, and unless a new discovery is made the only stones obtainable shortly will be those in circulation. Mr. A. Levant, one of the few lapidaries in London, said to a Press correspondent:—"Hitherto the three main sources for emeralds have been Colombo, Madagascar, and Russia. We have just been given to understand that the mine at Madagascar is proving too costly to work and that it will therefore be closed."

Only One Mine Now

THE Russian mines have been affected by the Revolution, and, as far as we know, are practically idle. This leaves us with Colombo alone. Although a few emeralds are being discovered in Australia, they

especially important. A leading article in "The Vote" states the feminist position briefly, but comprehensively. Women now have equal voting rights with men, "but their political power is certainly not equal to that of men, and women's economic position in no way compares with that of men." Therefore, the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee is arranging to put before the leaders of the three political parties, "the special concerns of women." It is necessary, first, to have "equal opportunities and equal rewards." Men fill all the Cabinet posts and all the Government posts save one. The House of Lords is closed to women and no woman has been given a Privy Counsellorship—so much for political inequalities. In the Civil Service "how grotesquely few have been the higher posts offered to women and how lamentably small the opportunity of promotion!" "The Vote" declares that "women demand that every post throughout all our Civil Services, at home and abroad, shall be open to women." In regard to nationality, "a British woman should have the same right as a British man to change or retain it," and feminists demand that a British woman who marries a foreigner shall not by that act lose her British nationality. The vexed question of married women's work is mentioned, and a strong protest made against women in the Civil Service and elsewhere having to resign their posts if they marry. "A married woman should no more be penalized than a married man, and both should only lose their jobs for bad workmanship." In industry, women ask that "no restrictions shall be placed on the work of women which are not imposed on men's work." I am afraid candidates of all parties will find these demands somewhat embarrassing, and clear cut replies will probably not be forthcoming.

Epitaph

Here a pretty baby lies  
Sung asleep with lullabies;  
Pray be silent and not stir  
Th' easy earth that covers her.

—Robert Herrick.



PRINCESS MARY VISITS BRADFORD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL  
H.R.H. Princess Mary paid a visit recently to the Bradford Children's Hospital. She spoke to the little inmates and was particularly interested in little Mary Levey, a three year old patient who occupied the "Princess Mary" Cot which was Bradford's wedding present to Her Royal Highness. H.R.H. Princess Mary receiving a bouquet from little Mary Levey.

Parenthood's Ideal Age

AN AMERICAN eugenist has been grappling with that intriguing subject, the ideal age for parenthood. He has come to the conclusion that the parents who beget their children late in life produce the finest offspring.

But many English students of heredity have reached other conclusions, and others have asserted that without a vast body of data to determine each case, no reliable conclusion can be arrived at.

To the making of a child go far more than its parents, whatever their age. More vital than age is health. And ancestry—either tainted physically or of a low mental calibre, will assert influence in the child, through the last link of the long, long chain—its immediate progenitors.

Nevertheless it is interesting to recall that many great men have been the children of old, or oldish parents. The parents of Bismarck, Cromwell, Gladstone, Bacon and Franklin, to name but a few, were the children of parents over forty years of age.

Yet against such a list in favour of elderly parenthood, one might put another. Napoleon, Roosevelt, Frederick the Great and mighty Alexander were the children of parents less than thirty-one.

While, between the ages of thirty and forty—when men are in their prime—one finds some great men were produced by fathers of that age—period. One might mention Goethe, Shakespeare, Mendelssohn, Raphael and Rembrandt.

So it would seem that we have not yet arrived at that exact scientific degree of knowledge that could enable us to say precisely the ideal age for parenthood.

But certain rough and ready rules we have. They are based rather on common experience than upon scientific data; but they have stood the test of the centuries.

Thus, it is generally agreed that between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-five, it is better for the husband to be about seven years older than his wife. The children of mothers older than their fathers are said to be more intellectual—but perhaps at the expense of their physical well-being.

Great disparity between husband and wife is unnatural and against healthy, normal children. One sometimes hears of a woman in the thirties

marrying a man of over sixty. Such unions, being unnatural, seldom result in lusty youngsters.

Personally, I think the ideal age for husband and wife is for the wife to be twenty and the husband twenty-eight or nine. A woman's intense life lasts for a far shorter period than that of a man; hence the desirability for a good six years at least between husband and wife.

One of the greatest tragedies of everyday life is that of the woman who knows she is doomed to be old while her younger husband remains in the full possession of his vitality and power.

All said and done, mating is an affair of youth. That, it is clear, is nature's law. And, notwithstanding the startling theories of the American eugenist, most persons will, I think, agree with me.

Princess Elizabeth Curtsies

MANY stories are told of Princess Elizabeth, but this is, I think, the prettiest. The King was very anxious that she should learn to curtsy, but Elizabeth wouldn't, not for anyone or anything. One day the news was broken to her that he was very ill, too ill for her to go and play "bears" with him as usual. So the next time the Queen came to see her, Elizabeth curtsied, a beauty it was, right down to the ground, but with her back turned. Laughing, the Queen took her in her arms and kissed her. "Tell Dranpa," whispered the baby, "that I have curtsied."

A Hawthorn Berry

A Hawthorn Berry.  
How sweet a thought,  
How strange a deed,  
To house such glory in a seed —  
A berry, shining rufously,  
Like scarlet coral in the sea!  
A berry, rounder than a ring,  
So round, it harbours everything;  
So red, that all the blood of men  
Could never paint it so again.  
And, as I hold it in my hand,  
A fragrance steals across the land;  
Rich, on the wintry heaven, I see  
A white, immortal hawthorn-tree.

—Mary Webb.

In most big undertakings one or two men do the work, while the rest sit near and talk till the ripe decorations begin to fall.

—Kipling.



Rewards of Education

Among the more conspicuous rewards of education are a knowledge of the arts, an appreciation of letters—and a graduation gift from Ryrie-Birks.

Certainly no degree of scholarship can make one impervious to the charms of the gifts which form a special collection this year at the Ryrie-Birks store. Here are to be found gifts for every type of graduate—the serious and the gay, the studious and the convivial, the liberally educated and the liberally co-educated.

If, therefore, you have on your presentation list a graduate of the year 1929, you will be interested in the display of graduation gifts on view in the Ryrie-Birks store.

Ryrie-Birks

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Johnson's Electric Polisher makes Floor Waxing a very simple work, doing former ten hours' work in one. The Johnson Wax Mop and Johnson Liquid Wax Polish used with the Electric Polisher makes it easier still.

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including \$1.50 applying Mop and \$3.50 half-gallon of Liquid Wax Polish.



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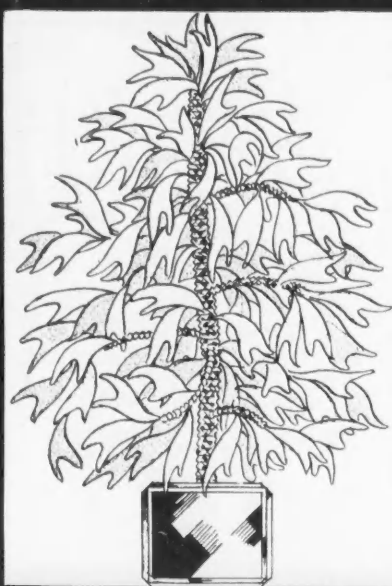
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## CRYSTAL TREES

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### New Arrivals From Paris in the GIFT SHOP

**E**XQUISITE, glamorous things, these crystal trees — so delightfully in accord with candlelight and conversation. A boon to the hostess if only for their fadeless bloom: a very smart decoration is always ready for luncheon or dinner table. The opalescent tree at the left—20 inches high—is \$45.00 . . . the green tree at the right, flowering with crystal azaleas, is \$30.00; larger size, \$55.00 . . . a small rose tree is \$10.50 . . . a quaint little blue or green bush hiding a lamp is \$14.00.

—Fourth Floor, Centre.

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TORONTO CANADA



THE COUNTESS OF MINTO AND VISCOUNT MELGUND

A recent and very charming picture taken at Minto House, Roxburgh, Lord Minto's seat. Lady Minto was Miss Marion Cook, and is one of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, of Montreal. She was married when Lord Minto was serving on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire.

White, Senator Archibald M. McDonald, Mr. Charles Bell, M.P., and Mrs. Bell, Mr. E. R. E. Chevalier, M.P., and Mrs. Chevalier, Major-General and Mrs. A. D. McCrae, the gentleman usher of the Black Rod and Mrs. Drew Thomson, Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, Miss Marguerite Crombie.

The marriage of Miss Magdeleine Letourneau, daughter of the Hon. Judge and Mrs. Letourneau, Argyle avenue, Montreal, to Mr. Marc Boyer, of Trail, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Aurelien Boyer, Argyle avenue, will take place at the end of June.

Miss Frances Ross of Quebec, is a visitor in Oakville, Ont., guest of Lady Baillie for ten days.

The Hon. Kenneth Weir and his bride, formerly Miss Lucy Crowley, have been in Ottawa after their honeymoon in the Orient, and have been the guests of Mrs. Weir's parents, Mrs. James C. Crowley at Coltrin Lodge, Rockcliffe Park. They left this week for Montreal and Quebec, and sailed on Friday of this week in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland*, for their new home at Cape Leigh, Scotland.

### A NEW VACATION EXPERIENCE

This year have your holiday brim full of thrills. Let each day bring you an entirely new and inviting scene. First, the rock-bound, pine-bordered lakes of Northern Ontario; then the golden spread of the boundless prairies; after that the great Canadian Rockies. Jasper National Park, Banff, Lake Louise, with mountain grandeur everywhere you turn. Mount Robson, Canada's highest peak. Through the valley of the eerie and majestic Skeena to Prince Rupert, and then to take a steamer trip through the unique Inside Passage of the North Pacific Coast to Vancouver and Victoria. Back by a different route, touching at Wainwright National Park to see the great Buffalo herd, the elk, the antelope, the deer. From Port Arthur to Sarnia through the Great Lakes on the Northern Navigation Company's fine steamer is a delightful vacation in itself.

This magnificent holiday is provided in the Itinerary of the Kerr-Bryson Fifth Annual Personally Conducted Tour to the Canadian Rockies and Pacific Coast. The cost is extremely reasonable and any agent of the Canadian National Railways will gladly give you full information and descriptive booklet, or if you wish, write to Martin Kerr, 4 Beulah Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto, Ont., or H. C. Boulter, General Passenger Agent, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, Ont.



### INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT

The engagement has been announced of Ruth Maud, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burpee, of Ottawa, to Rev. John Lowe, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, son of the late Rev. H. P. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, of Kingston, Ont. The marriage will take place in June. Miss Burpee is the granddaughter of the late Rev. Canon E. A. W. Harrington, for many years Rector of St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church, Ottawa.



Lady Drummond and her daughters, Helen and Lesley, are again in Montreal from abroad. They were passengers in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland*.

Sir William and Lady Stavert have just returned to Montreal from Honolulu.

In honor of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Macgregor, of Vancouver, B.C., Mrs. H. B. Short, wife of the member of Parliament for Digby-Annapolis, entertained recently at a perfectly appointed luncheon at the Parliamentary Restaurant, Ottawa. Covers were laid for sixteen, the table being prettily adorned with pink tulips. Those present were Lady Horden, Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. A. D. McRae, Mrs. J. A. Clarke, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. W. G. McQuarrie, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. H. J. Munton.

Mrs. P. S. Schaffner, Mrs. George S. Bonine, Mrs. Douglas Cameron, Mrs. C. W. Bell, Mrs. O. H. Sharpe and Mrs. H. H. Stevens.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. P. S. Mathew, son of Montreal, sailed on May 7 from Quebec in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland* to spend several months in Europe.

The Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy entertained at dinner at the Country Club on Saturday night of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Margaret MacLaren, whose marriage to Mr. Gordon MacLaren will take place on May 18.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burstall and Miss Rosemary Burstall, who spent the winter in England, are returning shortly to Quebec.

Mrs. Paul Garneau, of Quebec, has been the guest of her mother, Madame L. H. Hebert, at the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal, for the wedding of her sister, Miss Magdeleine Hebert, to Mr. George Garneau, which took place on Wednesday morning, May 8.

Mrs. W. E. Morgan entertained at a luncheon at her residence on Sherbrooke Street West on Wednesday of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Magdeleine Hebert. American beauty roses formed the decorations. The guests included Mrs. A. Tetreault, Mrs. A. McMartin, Mrs. Mackenzie Campbell, Mrs. Jacques Hebert, Mrs. Clarence McKenna, Mrs. Ernest Savard, Mrs. Paul Rodier, Mrs. Alderie Raymond, Mrs. P. E. Ostiguy, Mrs. A. E. Morgan, Mrs. Antoine Vanier, Mrs. R. Laframboise, and Mrs. Paul Gelinas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope of the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal, are leaving for their place at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, about May 15.

Mr. Fred Booth is again in Ottawa after several weeks spent in California.

Sir George and Lady Garneau were in Montreal from Quebec to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. George Gar-

neau to Miss Magdeleine Hebert, which took place on Wednesday morning of last week at St. James Cathedral. Sir George and Lady Garneau were guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mayor George Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, of Westmount, were in Washington last week to attend the dinner at the Canadian Legation given by the Canadian Minister and Mrs. Vincent Massey.

The engagement is announced of Lois Christina Keatley, only daughter of Mrs. William Usher, Point Fortne, Que., and of the late Edward Owen Keatley of Montreal, to Mr. George Wishart, of Chatham, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Wishart, of Arnprior, Ont. The wedding will take place early in June.

Miss Meta Taschereau, of Quebec, whose marriage to Mr. Wilfrid Desjardins takes place Saturday, May 14, was entertained on Monday afternoon of last week. Miss Ruth Kelly was a tea hostess at the home of Hon. John Hall Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, in her honor.

Mrs. D'Arcy MacMahon of Ottawa, and her daughter Miss Hope MacMahon, left last week for Montreal and sailed on Saturday in the *S. S. Duchess of*

York for England, where they will remain for the summer.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Mrs. Taschereau were in Montreal for the Garneau-Hebert wedding.

Montrealers who were guests at the dinner given at the Canadian Legation, Washington, by the Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey recently were: Mayor George Hogg of Westmount, Mr. and Mrs. George C. McDonald, and Mr. C. H. Cahan, M.P. Principal and Mrs. Grant, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who have been guests at the Legation were also present at the dinner.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Malcolm McAvity, who were in New York for a few days, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, of Montreal, has had with her as guest recently Mrs. Max Haas. Mrs. Haas is again in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall and their infant daughter who have been in Quebec for some time, have returned to River Bend.

The Swedish Consul-General and Mrs. Carlholm of Montreal, entertained at dinner recently in honor of the American Consul and Mrs. H. M. Larkin, who returned to Washington on Sunday.

Mrs. Clive Dobell of Montreal, is visiting in Sherbrooke, where she is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. H. Bradford.

Lady Foster of Ottawa, was hostess at a delightfully arranged tea recently for the wives of the Conservative Senators and Members of Parliament. About sixty guests were present.

The marriage of Ethel Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph of Montreal, to Mr. R. D. Elwell, of New York, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday afternoon, June 19, at the Church of St. James the Apostle. Miss Joseph has been visiting her fiancé's mother, Mrs. R. E. Elwell, in New York. Mrs. Elwell gave an At Home for her prospective daughter-in-law.

The Governor-General and Lady Willington entertained at a luncheon in their private train before their departure from Vancouver. Their guests included Major-General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. J. P. Fell, Mrs. Stuart Ross, Col. H. S. Tobin, Major J. G. Fordham and Col. Willis O'Connor.

Miss Lucy Phelan of Montreal, entertained on Wednesday afternoon of last week at a tea and linen shower in honor of Miss Magdeleine Letourneau, bride-elect. Miss Magdeleine Hebert and Miss Magdeleine Pagnuelo presided at the tea table, which was done with white roses, and maiden hair fern. Ivory candles tied with silver ribbon. Miss Germaine Gagnier served the ices. Those assisting in the tea room were Miss Rachel Letourneau, Miss Germaine Pagnuelo and Miss Jeanne Hebert.

Mrs. E. F. Ham, of Montreal, sailed on Thursday last in the *S. S. Montclair* for England. She will spend the summer abroad.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Phillips of Ottawa, entertained at dinner last week. The guests were: The Minister of Justice and Madame Lapointe, the Right Hon. Senator and Mrs. G. P. Graham, Senator R. Smeaton



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FOOD  
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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 11, 1929

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

### Our Banks and Credit

Proper Attention to Commercial Loans Will  
Have Best Long-Term Effect on  
Securities—Situation Well Handled

THE rising tide of prosperity in Canada has made increased demands upon our banks for credit with which to finance business expansion and also the rise in security values which are evidences of the growth in the country's wealth. Our banking structure has shown itself capable of meeting the demands made upon it, owing to the policies adopted, the strengthening of the system through mergers, and the facilities for rediscount made available under the Finance Act. The absence of any one of these factors might have prevented the uniform development of bank credit which has been so necessary to the development of Canadian industry and commerce in the last few years.

The growth in total loans and discounts since 1926 has been remarkable, point out S. R. Mackellar and Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, in a pamphlet discussing banking credit in Canada. On January 31, 1926, total loans and discounts (including call loans in Canada and elsewhere, current loans in Canada and elsewhere, and advances to provincial and municipal governments) amounted to 1,570 millions. This had grown to 2,171 millions on January 31, 1929, an increase of 38.3 per cent.

The largest absolute increase was in current loans in Canada, which on January 31, 1926, were 869 millions and on January 31, 1929, 1,248 millions, an increase of 379 millions. This represents the increased demand for credit on the part of industry and trade in a period of rapidly expanding production and distribution. The increase in wheat production in 1928 over 1926 amounted to 126,435,000 bushels. Output of iron and steel increased by 37 and 60 per cent, respectively. Automobile production was greater by 37,655 vehicles. The production of newsprint increased by 503,914 tons. The dollar volume of Canadian foreign trade was greater by over 300 millions.

The expansion of current loans is therefore not surprising. In fact, the surprising thing is that they have not increased more than they have. The explanation of this would seem to be that many firms have been so prosperous that they are no longer dependent on the banks for working capital. Surplus corporate earnings have been used to augment working capital, to finance expansion and to lend on call in the securities markets. Stocks of commodities have not been piled up as in former periods of prosperity with consequent demand for bank credit. Banking policy has been to serve industry and commerce first and no complaint seems to be forthcoming that this has not been adhered to.

The rise in values of securities has brought about a greatly increased demand for bank credit, which, in turn, has permitted security values to rise. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of industrial securities reached 292.9 in February, 1929 (100—average of 1926). From January, 1926, to January, 1929, call loans in Canada increased by 148 millions from 120 millions to 268 millions, an increase of over 120 per cent. Over the same period, call loans of Canadian banks in New York increased by 70 millions from 256 millions to 326 millions, an increase of nearly 28 per cent.

It would not seem, therefore, that the Canadian markets have been treated unfairly in comparison with the New York market. Call loans in New York occupy a much different position than Canadian call loans from the point of view of liquidity. It would be ruinous to the Canadian markets if the same conditions surrounded loans to brokers in Canada as surround loans to brokers in New York. The banks, over a year ago, began to tighten up on margin requirements and it is due to the policy adopted then that Canadian security markets were able to withstand the March reaction as well as they did.

The Canadian banks have exercised a closer control over the expansion of speculative credit than the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This may be explained by the larger amounts of private funds finding their way to the New York market than to the Canadian markets. Many Canadian corporations have lent money on call but it is estimated that the aggregate amount from this source would form only a small percentage of bank funds lent on call.

(Continued on Page 42)



GEORGE HENDERSON

President of Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., which has just issued its annual report showing a net gain in profit of \$86,498 for the past year and which reflected the general prosperity of the country by a continued improvement in sales volume.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



ALONG THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY  
Bridge across the Nelson River at Kettle Rapids which marked the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway until the re-commencement of work, which has now terminated with the steel laid to Churchill. The article below describes the route as it exists today, and deals with some of the possibilities of development.

### Grain Route or Better Still?

Real Future of Hudson Bay Railway May Lie in Opening Up Natural  
Resources of North—Other Objective Still Problematical—  
The Traveller's Point of View

By REECE H. HAGUE

AFTER two decades of contumacious controversy, in which a large proportion of the Canadian populace have at one time or another been embroiled, the prairie residents at last have their Hudson Bay Railway. Before another decade has passed it will definitely be known whether the sceptics, who predict that the line will never be a success as a grain route, or the optimists, who claim that it will be the biggest thing of the century so far as Western Canada is concerned, are correct.

Twenty years seems a long time to take in the building of 500 miles of railway through country presenting comparatively few construction difficulties. Ever since the Dominion Government first made a grant towards this railway in March, 1909, however, it has not been treated as other ordinary railway projects. Rather has it served as a political football, and an important issue, so far as the middle west was concerned, in every Dominion election held since it was first broached.

It says much for the tenacity of the small coterie of westerners, who were the prime supporters of the Hudson Bay Railway, that they have eventually been able to wear down the opposition, not only of the eastern provinces, but of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia. By sheer persistence the advocates of the Hudson Bay Railway have attained their objective and whatever disillusionments the future of this line may hold, they cannot complain. It has been built against the better judgment of many far-seeing men. The middle westerners have won a long and bitter fight. They have their northern port and it may or may not live up to what they have prophesied for it. That is one of the things that time alone can tell. In the west a new spirit of optimism has resulted from the completion

of the railway, but in the east the attitude has changed from one of definite opposition to one of interested watching and waiting. Only by its ultimate achievements can the wisdom or otherwise of the construction of this much discussed railway be proved.

In all their long battle for the Hudson Bay Railway its advocates have sedulously clung to their contention that its prime value would be as a grain route. Subsequent developments may prove that the shipment of grain over this route will be a secondary issue, its principal value being the opening up of a vast and little known territory teeming with natural resources.

Just as the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which was built for the purpose of opening up a clay belt for agricultural settlement, actually served to reveal vast mineral wealth, so the Hudson Bay Railway, which has been constructed primarily as a short grain route from the prairie provinces to England, may serve to be of great importance in opening up the natural resources of the Hudson Bay area, which, without railway connection, could not be developed for many years.

So much has been written both for and against the Hudson Bay Railway as a grain and cattle route, and its ultimate success in this direction is still so much a matter for conjecture, that it is not my intention to deal with this aspect of the new road, but rather with the history of its construction, and the natural resources of the country through which it passes and to which it gives access.

While a grant was made toward the railway in 1909, it was not until two years later that construction work was actually started from The Pas, Northern Manitoba, which

(Continued on Page 35)

## GOLD & DROSS

### NORANDA IS A BUY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have noticed in several of your replies to correspondents recently giving a List of attractive mining stocks that you have not included Noranda. I have felt for some time that Noranda is one of the most attractive of our mining stocks and that its present quotations are nearer to real value both market wise and mine wise than the majority of our stocks. As I am the holder of some shares of Noranda at \$65 I would appreciate your comment on Noranda in relation to the other mining stocks mentioned by you and more particularly the Lindsley stocks as I notice that the latter were included in your list of attractive speculations. Do you consider Noranda to be selling nearer its proper value at current quotations than most, if not all, of Canadian Mining Stocks. That appears to be the information which I have picked up from a good many people, but of course, I may be wrong.

—T.C.F., Toronto, Ont.

If Noranda has been omitted from any list of attractive mining stocks within the past few months it was because the stock sold too high for a period and a normalizing decline was clearly predictable. The situation has changed. The significance of the recent announcement of the company's president bearing on drilling results on the west drift from the 975 foot level has not been generally grasped.

Noranda is proving an immense orebody in "HH" body. So big and so important is this deposit that it may seriously rival the Frood in time. Further new ore is appearing in the other bodies. The smelter is proving to be extraordinarily effective. Actually roasters are being reduced in number while output is climbing.

Noranda, today, is a very attractive speculation. Just how long it will remain at present levels is a question.

### A GOOD-LOOKING SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been a reader and admirer of your paper for many years but until now I have never had any spare cash to buy any of the stocks you recommend from time to time. I have watched their course though, and note you generally succeed in hitting the nail on the head pretty straight. I now have about \$100 and am thinking of buying Tip Top Tailors common with it. I have decided on this stock because of its high profits, which seems to me to be the important point. I can't quite make up my mind though about the price. Do you think I would be safe in buying at 46½?

—S.T.R., Guelph, Ont.

Of course you wouldn't be safe, if by this you are referring to the possibility of quotations going down instead of up. Recessions in price are always possible, even with strong investment stocks, and Tip Top Tailors common is a speculation, not an investment.

As such, however, it is reasonably attractive. Not only did the company earn \$4.40 per share of common for the year ended December 31, 1928, as compared

with \$2.87 in 1927, but sales for the first quarter of 1929 showed a gain of 27.9 per cent over those for the corresponding period of 1928. Furthermore, the improvement was a progressive one, each month's figures showing a substantial increase over the previous month. If the company is able to maintain anything like this record through the rest of the year, obviously its 1929 statement should compare very satisfactorily with last year's. Its 1928 statement showed it to be well supplied with working capital, current assets as of December 31 last amounting to \$1,813,985 against current liabilities of \$113,068.

Although the company's present position is so encouraging, you should not look for dividend disbursements in the near future. The company is now engaged in erecting a fine new plant on Fleet Street, Toronto, and is meeting the cost of this out of earnings. However, this improvement in operating capacity means larger earnings in time, besides strengthening the assets value of the stock.

### GENERAL MOTORS ATTRACTIVE FOR HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have about \$5,000 which I made during the last year or so in some of the speculative stocks, which I want to put into a good sound automobile stock with the idea of holding it for two or three years anyway. I am not looking for any immediate return from this. I am thinking of putting it into General Motors common, if this has your approval. I do not wish to give you too much trouble, but I would be grateful if you would inform me as to the company's present position, programme and general outlook. All the information you can give me will be welcome. Besides this \$5,000, I have almost \$83,000 invested in different kinds of bonds and stocks, all of good strong concerns, which I have picked out from time to time from your columns. Do you think the present price of General Motors is reasonable?

—R.H., Montreal, Que.

You have made an excellent choice, I think, in selecting General Motors common. It appears to be fairly priced at current levels around 81, in relation to other industrial stocks of similar high calibre, and to have attractions for anyone desiring to include in his list of long-pull commitments a motor stock of the more conservative type.

In my opinion this is an issue which promises a steady and reasonably satisfactory income, and at least a moderate price appreciation over a period of years. In view of the present unsettled condition of the market, however, you should be prepared to ignore any recessions in the meantime, since in the event of a general decline in stock prices, General Motors common would undoubtedly participate.

As you no doubt know, General Motors has ranked during the last several years as the world's largest producer of automobiles. Its 1928 output represented about 40 per

(Continued on Page 36)

### The British Budget

Serious Defect May Occur in Provision For  
Debt Repayments—Money Remitted to  
Taxpayer not Actually in Existence

By LEONARD J. REID

Acting Editor of The Economist, London.

MR. CHURCHILL'S fifth Budget must be judged in the light of the formidable pressure and temptation to which he must have been subjected in view of the early approach of the General Election. It is an election Budget. But, Chancellors being human, it could not be otherwise. The question is, has Mr. Churchill sacrificed too much to political considerations and strayed further than might have been expected from the paths of financial righteousness? The answer really is that he has strayed seriously, but that it might have been worse.

At no time during his five year tenure of the Chancellorship has Mr. Churchill been in the happy position of having a large natural prospective surplus to distribute. But every time, by sheer ingenuity he has managed to produce a budget, which though vulnerable to expert criticism has been neither wholly bad nor wholly unpopular. His performance this year is no exception to the rule. His proposals include some which are universally commendable, and the brilliance of his speech make it difficult to remember the fact that Mr. Churchill is crowning his work at the Exchequer by a definite backsliding, from the viewpoint of sound finance.

During the lifetime of the present Government the Colwyn Committee, whose personnel was drawn from all political parties, recommended that the annual budget allocation for debt repayment should be raised at once to £75 millions per annum. Last year Mr. Churchill budgeted for an allocation of £65 millions, but he reverted to the practice of including in one aggregate figure the whole debt charge, including interest, management and repayment. As it happened, money rates and consequently the cost of floating debt, were higher than he estimated, with the result that the Sinking Fund allocation suffered to the extent of £7½ millions, and debt repayment in reality was only £57½ millions.

\*

In effect, therefore, his last year's surplus of £18½ millions was illusory. Moreover, he has not repaired the matter by allocating any of this surplus to Sinking Fund and his shortcomings in respect of debt repayment look like being aggravated very seriously in the current financial year. His figures for the debt charge require careful examination. He allows £304.6 millions for debt interest and management and £50.4 millions for the Sinking Fund. Last year debt interest and management actually claimed over £311 millions and the current year has opened in a period of high money rates and high floating debt expenses. Nor would any financial expert commit himself to the view that we were entering upon a year of exceptionally low money rates.

Unless unexpected fortune intervenes the probability is this:—that interest and management will absorb a far greater sum than is estimated and that the amount available out of revenue for debt repayment will be proportionately far below the £50 millions. That figure of £50 millions represents the statutory and obligatory claims for debt redemption for the current year. In all probability, therefore, Mr. Churchill, or his successor at the Treasury, will be compelled during 1929-30 to borrow to meet statutory debt obligations. That, beyond all question, is unsound finance.

On the existing basis of taxation, that is, before the new changes are introduced, Mr. Churchill estimated for a surplus of £11.4 millions, but in reaching this conclusion he indulged in an all-round optimism, which may or may not be justified. He raises the estimate of customs receipts by £7 millions, of income tax and super tax each by £1.8 millions and of stamp duties by nearly a million. All that can be said is that the optimistic nature of these figures still further jeopardises the prospects of the amount that will be available for the Sinking Fund.

After minor changes, including the remission of the railway passenger duty and the revision of the betting tax (both of them unimpeachable proposals) the Chancellor

(Continued on Page 42)



SENATOR W. L. McDOUGALD

President of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, whose seven years' tenure of office has coincided with remarkable advancement by the port under his charge. New records in value and volume of freight moving through the port, both inward and outward, were established in 1928, and port revenues also set a new high mark. The present volume of traffic contrasts very strikingly with that of 1921, the year preceding Dr. McDougald's assumption of office. Indications are that 1929 will be another record season.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Vice-President, E. J. GREGORY, Calgary.  
DR. J. SYRATH, Pres. Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power.  
DR. R. O'CALLAGHAN, R. BATE,  
R. McILAREN, W. H. PEARSON  
ALL of Calgary.**ACREAGE**—The company owns leases on 1,000 acres, of which about 1,200 are in a compact block on the western slope of the Highwood structure. Leases are subject to one-eighth royalty only.**Supervision of Field Operations**

All drilling will be done under the direct supervision of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat &amp; Power Company, Limited.

**Escrow Agreement**

An escrow agreement has been made whereby the vendors can sell only a small portion of their shares when the market price has risen considerably and the large balance only when the well is complete.

**Geological Report of S. E. Slippert:**

"The Warner Oil Company's holdings are advantageously located on the western flank of what is known as the Highwood structure. Because the Highwood structure is similar in many respects to the Turner Valley anticline and has, along its extent, several definite indications that oil and gas have been accumulated within it, geologists are of the opinion that a new field of the same type as Turner Valley will be developed here."

"One very important advantage that the Highwood structure has over Turner Valley is the much shallower drilling depth to the limestone. Where faults do not repeat the beds the oil horizons should be encountered at least a thousand feet nearer the surface than they are in Turner Valley."

"There is no geological reason why the Highwood structure should not equal Turner Valley in its productivity of Naphtha gas. I am of the opinion that successful results are to be expected."

**Prof. Allan Reports:**

"The geological conditions under this lease are suitable for the accumulation of petroleum. From the data available I am of the opinion that this is a good location, the depth to possible petroleum horizons is not great, probably less than 3,000 feet."

**Market:**

Application will be made to list these shares on the Calgary Stock Exchange and on such other exchanges as may be desirable.

A considerable portion of these shares has been subscribed for. The balance are subject to application forthwith direct with us or through our broker or banker. Payment in full must be made at time of application.

Price \$1.00 per share

**W. R. Houston & Company**Members Calgary Stock Exchange, Tel. Elgin 1053  
Toronto 2, Canada**Carlile & Farr, Limited**208 Grain Exchange Building,  
Calgary, Alta.**Oil Conservation: A World Need***Sir Henri Deterding, Chairman of Royal Dutch Co., Declares Industry Must Listen to Reason—Present Wasteful Methods to Produce Eventual Trouble—Motor Manufacturers Apathetic*

SIR HENRI DETERDING, the managing director of the Royal Dutch-Schell group, says in discussing the need of world conservation of oil: "It has taken me, and those who hold the same views, years to get others in the industry to see this thing in its proper world picture. Something should be done, and done now. As soon as high prices are ruling, it will be almost impossible to get people to listen to unselfish reasoning."

No one can question his intense interest in the subject. Neither is frankness lacking when he says his company does not ask anyone to make sacrifices it will not make itself. The world must have oil, he repeats over and over; let every unit and country do its share in putting the industry on a sound economic basis.

Willingness to co-operate by all is as essential as conservation itself. The spirit must first be willing. Then will follow sound conservation sorely needed to insure future supplies. "Co-operative conservation," he calls it.

Of paramount importance to him is the world's great and increasing need for oil. "It is nature's greatest energy," he says, "for it occupies so small a space. A package of petrol this big (indicating about a foot-

square package) put in a motor carries a boy and his sweetheart from London to Brighton and back on a holiday. Energy is labor, and when it takes so little room as oil, the world needs it. The world could do without gold, a convenience, but not without the energy oil contains and supplies."

He talks of the absolute waste in bringing to the surface and forcing on the markets unwanted supplies of oil. Inevitably this leads to consumption in unnatural markets for inferior uses. It is burned up, this irreplaceable fuel, instead of remaining in the ground for future need.

With co-operative conservation he can see the supply of oil assured for

the next nine months. "There should be no hardship in that. The public everywhere will be assured plenty of oil with production for each country fixed at the 1928 production. And a plentiful reserve will be assured to draw upon when consumption increases, and not wasted before that time. Our company is willing to do it, and will not ask sacrifice from anyone which

industry should adopt and practice conservation. Not only for any necessities at present but for the longer viewpoint of supply to meet demand in future years. I do not ask anyone to write agreements. But sincerely I do ask that the industry, on its own word, try out real conservation for the next nine months."



AT THE "END OF STEEL"

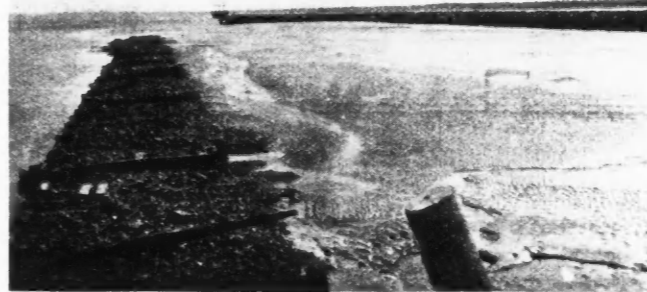
The land-locked harbor of Port Churchill, which is now accessible by rail, following the completion of the railway line to Hudson Bay. Some time, of course, must elapse before either the port or the railway is available for traffic, but Western hopes are still pinned to the future of the new grain route.

years. "Without it, and with wasteful production and use of petroleum continuing," he says, "a shortage is sure. One thing that I am sure of is that the world will need constantly increasing supplies of oil and should see the supplies are conserved."

"I came to America in the interests of the whole oil industry. Not for America alone, but the world. I am not talking or seeking any special benefits or exceptions for Europe, the Far East, Persia or any other country, but for the oil industry as a whole."

we are not willing to make ourselves. "The result will be good for the industry. But, of greater importance, it will be good for the general public in conserving its supply of this much needed fuel. There is an obvious need for conservation for the ultimate good of all countries and the benefits will be felt in years to come."

"One thing which has surprised me is the apparent indifference of the motor-car industry to efforts toward conservation of the world's oil supply. The motor people are most vitally interested in a steady supply



THE ABANDONED TERMINUS

The mud flats of Port Nelson, at one time chosen as the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, but later abandoned in favor of the land-locked harbor of Port Churchill, on the advice of the English engineer, Frederick Palmer. The steel has now been completed to Churchill.

"When I went to my first meeting with oil men in the U. S., I said, 'If you want success, believe on my word of honor that I am here as an oil man interested in welfare of the whole industry, not for any one company or country. But there is one truth I ask you to remember, and it is as big as a cow—that if the producer has died today, the distributor died yesterday. The distributor has no business if the producer is not living to get him raw material. What is needed is the wholehearted co-operation for benefit of the consumer as well as the industry.'"

"I was entertained at dinner by some banker friends. I told them clearly that, though many people thought contrary, I was not here to raise prices. I am here to prevent the price increase bound to come if co-operation and conservation is not adopted on a world basis. Continue present practices of bringing oil out when not needed; attendant waste of such practice; forcing this excess oil into inferior uses for which it should never be consumed, and in six years you will have oil at \$5 a barrel. Then will follow the usual frantic search for new pools, the repeating of the procedure of excess and waste in drilling, uneconomical production and waste."

"I told them that with effective co-operation in conservation I could guarantee continuation of present production for 20 years. I also know that consumption will increase and I would not want to guarantee it would not overtake production in a shorter time."

"It is obvious to me that the in-

crease in motor fuel and should, I believe, give help to our efforts for their own good."

Discussing the results of his conference with American oil leaders on eve of his return to Europe, Sir Henri stated: "I think we have achieved this: The people in the oil industry have learned to know each other better and everybody knows more of the world situation."

Asked whether any definite agreements had been reached, he said: (Continued on Page 43)

**BANK OF MONTREAL**

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1929.

By order of the Board.  
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, 19th April, 1929.**Loblaw Groceries Co. Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1 1/2%, being at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum, on the prior Preference Shares of the Company, 12 1/2% per share on the Class A shares of the Company and 12 1/2% per share on the Class B Common shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1929, payable on June 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record entitled to dividends at the close of business on May 15th, 1929. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.  
D. URQUHART,  
Secretary.  
Dated, Toronto, May 3, 1929.**W. H. Bosley & Co.**  
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ANALYSIS ON REQUEST

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COMMON DIVIDEND No. 21  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents 50¢ per share, upon the No. Par Value Common Stock of this Company, has been declared. Payable May 15, 1929, to shareholders of record at close of business April 23rd, 1929.By Order of the Board,  
JOHN RANNEY  
Sec. Treas.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY****DIVIDEND NOTICE**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended March 31 last was declared from railway revenues and special income, payable June 29 next to Shareholders of record at three p.m. on May 31.

By order of the Board,  
ERNEST ALEXANDER,  
Secretary.  
Montreal, May 1, 1929.**The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited****DIVIDEND NOTICE**

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) for the quarter ending the 31st May, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared payable on the 1st June to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of May, 1929.

By order of the Board,  
A. T. WHEALY, Secretary.  
Toronto, April 30th, 1929.



INDUSTRY ALONG THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE  
Plant of the Dominion Textile Company at Montmorency Falls, Quebec, the chief unit of one of Canada's best known industries. The photograph gives an idea of the strategic location which the factory enjoys, the Falls themselves being a short distance up the river visible at the left.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Grain Route or Better Still?

(Continued from Page 33)

had, a short time before, been connected up with the rest of Canada by rail. From 1911 until 1918, work on the new railway was pushed forward with some degree of celerity, but in the latter year it was abruptly suspended.

At that time the steel had been laid from The Pas to Kettle Rapids, on the Nelson River, a distance of 332 miles, the grade had been constructed for the remaining 92 miles to Port Nelson and nearly \$7,000,000 had been laid out in harbor improvements at the last mentioned port.

While prairie dwellers were fairly unanimous from the start in their demand that the Hudson Bay Railway should be built, they were by no means in accord regarding the relative merits of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill, from the standpoint of harbors, and quite as acrimonious as the dispute between protagonists of the railway and those antagonistic toward its construction, were the arguments between those who favored making a port on the mudbanks of Nelson and those who claimed that the logical place for a port was at the small, but land-locked harbor of Churchill.

When work was first commenced on the railway, Fort Churchill was the objective, but in 1913 it was decided to make the port at Nelson. With this end in view dredges were installed at Nelson, but as fast as the silt was removed from the mouth of the Nelson River it appeared to find its way back again. It was decided to build an artificial island near the mouth of the river, access to which would be gained by a long bridge, the building of which was responsible for a goodly portion of the \$7,000,000 previously referred to.

When construction work was resumed on the railway in 1927, it was decided to abandon the grade from Kettle Rapids to Port Nelson, salvage as much as possible of the harbor material at the latter point, and branch off, near Kettle Rapids, to Fort Churchill, which would make the line 87 miles longer than if it had been continued to Nelson, but would provide a harbor when the line did reach the ocean.

The final decision to make Churchill and not Nelson the terminus of the railway was reached after a recommendation had been made to the Minister of Railways and Canals (Hon. C. A. Dunning) by Frederick Palmer, Port of London engineer and expert of the British Admiralty, who was the last of a long list of experts to visit and report upon the relative merits of the alternative ports.

In 1919 I travelled for the first time over the uncompleted railway as far as mile 214, the furthest point to which trains from The Pas journeyed until two years ago. In the ensuing six years I made frequent trips to mile 214 by train and gas car, and was thus in a good position to see the gradual deterioration of the line. By 1922 the roadbed was in a parlous condition. A big proportion of the ties had rotted and the steel was rusted and buckled. Even to an inexperienced eye it was apparent that the task of getting the line into anything like decent shape again was going to be a lengthy and expensive business.

In 1923 the work of reconditioning the track already laid was commenced and carried out in a more or less desultory manner until August, 1927, when the authorities at Ottawa decid-

ed to proceed seriously with the undertaking and push the railway through to its ultimate destination—Hudson Bay. On March 31, 1929, the steel was completed to Churchill.

From the standpoint of the tourist, it would be difficult to find anything more bleak and uninteresting than the greater part of the country through which the Hudson Bay Railway passes. The residents of the north long ago christened the north bound train from The Pas, the "Muskeg" on account of the nature of the country through which it passes. This vista of muskeg is broken by stunted spruce and jack-pine, while occasionally a river or lake will serve to break the monotony and lend a touch of beauty to the landscape.

Under this muskeg, however, lie immense bodies of minerals, the lakes abound in fish, and adjacent to the waterways are large supplies of wood suitable for pulp. As one gets farther north the fur bearing animals increase in number, and with the opening for travel of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Arctic fur trade, including the great fur and other resources of Ungava, will be opened up for Canada.

Over one-fourth of the total water power in Canada is estimated to lie in Northern Manitoba, the Nelson River alone, alongside which the Hudson Bay Railway travels for a considerable distance, containing 3,000,000 horse power, which will prove invaluable in developing mineral and pulpwood resources.

Intensive prospecting is at present being carried out in the immense pre-Cambrian shield, a large part of which is adjacent to the Hudson Bay Railway, and results up to date have been eminently encouraging. The discovered minerals include gold, copper, silver, tin and zinc, while coal is present on islands in Hudson Bay.

Aeroplane bases have been established at strategic points along and near the railway and from these prospecting parties are equipped and sent out into the north during the summer months.

Herb Lake, where the first discoveries of mineral were made in Northern Manitoba, is reached from Mile 82 on the Hudson Bay Railway, and may ultimately become an important mining camp. Other discoveries of mineral have been made in close proximity to, and some distance from, the railway, but as yet the greater part of the mineralized zone has scarcely been scratched. With intensified prospecting, however, it is probable that many important mineral discoveries, which will help to make Canada pre-eminent in this field, will result.

Sturgeon fishing is at present successfully carried out on the Nelson River in the neighborhood of Manitou Rapids, Hudson Bay Railway, and no doubt commercial fishing will in time be carried out in the northern lakes and rivers where whitefish, lake trout and other highly prized members of the fish family abound. Professor Prince, a Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, predicted some years ago that the wealth of fisheries which would be tapped in Hudson Bay itself were as great, if not greater, than the fisheries of Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast.

The railway will enable pulp manufacturers to establish their mills along the west coast inland from the Bay, where occur large pulp areas.

Steps have already been taken to introduce Alaskan reindeer into the so-called Barren Lands, also not far re-

moved from the Hudson Bay Railway. In addition to the imported reindeer, it is probable that steps will be taken to domesticate the barren land caribou, and the musk ox which haunt the northern regions.

While it is improbable that grain will ever be grown to any extent in the region of the Hudson Bay Railway, fine vegetables can be produced even on the shores of the Bay, the long hours of sunlight counteracting the short summer. Natural hay fields at one or two points near the line may provide grazing land for a limited number of cattle during the summer months.

An interesting experiment is being made by the Bracken Government in connection with the town sites, not only at Fort Churchill, but at two new towns which have recently sprung up adjacent to the Flin Flon Railway. The Manitoba Government does not intend to dispose outright of any of the lots in these towns, their intention being merely to grant long term leases. This decision has proved a bitter disappointment to the pioneers of Northern Manitoba, many of whom have remained at the town of The Pas for years, in readiness to take up property on Hudson Bay immediately the line to the ocean was completed. These people would naturally prefer to buy their land outright, rather than to secure it on a lease, the rental price for which will be subject to alteration at the end of the first ten years.

The Manitoba Provincial Government intend to make Churchill a model town from the town planning aspect. The provincial Minister of Mines and Natural Resources (Hon. D. G. McKenzie) recently predicted that Fort Churchill would have a population of at least 2,000 within a year's time and stated that six Canadian banks had made applications for property in the new Manitoba town site. Two banks have already been established at the port, chiefly to facilitate construction work on the railway and water front, but at the present time the population of the northern settlement is estimated at only between 50 and 60 people. In addition to the banks, people interested in the erection of hotels, restaurants, warehouses and stores have also approached the Government with a view to getting desirable sites, and it looks as though some of the pioneers, who have been waiting anxiously for the completion of the road for many years, will be left out in the cold unless they are very alert.

The last portion of the steel leading to Churchill was laid on frozen muskeg, and ballasting will not be completed for some months, until which time no passenger traffic is being permitted to travel on the Hudson Bay Railway. It is probable that the month of September will see the line thrown open, when an exodus of residents of Northern Manitoba to the new frontier line will commence. How many of the first visitors to the bleak and inhospitable settlement of Churchill will become permanent residents is problematical.

Having done their utmost to secure the construction of a railway from The Pas to Hudson Bay, some Winnipeg business men are now beginning to worry regarding the effect the new line will have on the Manitoba capital, and have commenced to realize that possibly it will benefit such Saskatchewan cities as Regina and Saskatoon to the detriment of Winnipeg. Consequently an agitation has been

started to provide Winnipeg, and Manitoba generally, with a more direct route to Fort Churchill than is provided by the existing line through The Pas.

If anything is done to provide them with such a line it seems perfectly sure that it will not be done with the consent or assistance of the Dominion Government. The authorities at Ottawa have stretched a point by building one outlet to Hudson Bay, probably against the better judgment of some of them, and it is highly improbable that they will accede to requests to duplicate what, after all, is purely an experiment, carried out simply because they became sick and tired of having the persistent westerners hovering around them like a number of particularly active bees dinnning into their ears requests that the line from The Pas to the Bay should be completed.

The people of The Pas, who treasure visions of seeing their town grow into a regular metropolis, as a result of the building of the Hudson Bay and Flin Flon Railways, naturally cannot be expected to support the Winnipeg claimants desiring an alternative route to the Bay. However, while they do not enthrone over the Winnipeg proposition, they are not opposing it, but merely keeping quiet and sitting back with their tongues in their cheeks, smiling to themselves over the realization that they have got what they want, that Winnipeg helped them to get it, and that now if it doesn't suit Winnipeg's books, that is Winnipeg's lookout, and why should The Pas worry? Whatever happens, it will not be an easy matter to side track the growing and prosperous little Northern Manitoba town.

(Continued on Page 37)

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### TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1928

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Twenty-Second Annual Report with Statement of Assets and Liabilities and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1928.

The Dividend on the Preferred Stock amounting to \$35,000.00, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been paid. The sum of \$15,000.00 has been added to Depreciation Reserve, and the cost of all Upkeep and Renewals incurred during the year and amounting to \$37,944.64, has been charged to operating expense.

Bond Interest on the First and Consolidated Issues has been paid, which, together with interest accrued for the last quarter of the year, totals \$64,642.28, and at the same time the sum of \$12,493.71 has been written off Bond Discount Account.

The year's operations, which show a net gain in Profit and Loss Account of \$86,498.65, have reflected the general prosperity of the country in a continued improvement in our sales volume; this improvement has not been confined to any particular type of product of our manufacture and has been general and satisfactory in character.

The operations of your Subsidiaries, The Alberta Linseed Oil Company, Limited, and Pacific White Lead Company, Limited, have been profitable and satisfactory.

Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, as in the past, have audited the books and accounts and their report is herewith submitted. Your Directors wish to express their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the officers and employees of the Company during the fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

GEORGE HENDERSON,  
President and General Manager.

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1928

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
FIXED:		CAPITAL STOCK:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Equipment, Goodwill and Patent Rights, .....	\$2,511,093.04	Preferred .....	\$500,000.00
Capital Stock of the Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Ltd., Pacific White Lead Co. Ltd., and other investments, less reserve .....	349,422.82	Common:	
	\$2,860,515.86	Authorized .....	\$1,250,000.00
CURRENT:		In Treasury .....	70,100.00
Merchandise .....	885,540.19		1,179,900.00
Accounts Receivable .....	614,299.56		\$1,679,900.00
Cash in Transit .....	1,853.33	BONDS:	
Cash on Hand, in Bank and Trust Co. ....	49,857.55	Sinking Fund, Gold First Mortgage, due 1936 .....	500,000.00
	1,551,580.43	Redeemed .....	275,400.00
Deferred Charges .....	13,199.36		224,600.00
Bond Discounts & Charges, less amounts written off .....	10,434.66	Less: Bond purchased awaiting cancellation .....	100.00
	\$4,435,769.31		224,500.00

### Profit and Loss Account

For Year ended 31st December, 1928

CR		DR	
By Credit Balance brought forward 31st December, 1927 .....	\$813,306.50	To Bond Discount .....	\$12,493.71
Less: Dividends on Preferred Stock .....	35,000.00	To Bond Interest paid and accrued .....	64,642.28
	\$778,306.50	To Reserve for Depreciation .....	15,000.00
By Net Profit after deducting Head Office charges .....	216,134.64	To Pensions .....	2,500.00
	\$994,441.23		94,635.99
			\$809,805.24

Audited and certified correct  
P. S. ROSS & SONS,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Montreal, 22nd March, 1929.

Audited and Certified Correct.  
P. S. ROSS & SONS,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Montreal, 22nd March, 1929.

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## GOLD @ DROSS

### GENERAL MOTORS ATTRACTIVE FOR HOLD

(Continued from Page 35)  
cent. of the total for Canada and the United States. In addition to its automotive division, the company also receives substantial revenues from activities in other fields, since it owns many of the leading automobile part and equipment producers, while its subsidiary, the Frigidaire Corporation, is one of the principal producers of electrical refrigerators. General Motors' interests are world wide. They include control of the Vauxhall Motor Company, the English motor car manufacturer, and a recently made \$30,000,000 investment in the Adam Opel Company, the leading German automobile company. It is believed that General Motors is planning further expansion in Europe.

General Motors enjoyed in 1928 the best year in its history from the profits as well as sales standpoint. The net income, excluding the company's proportion of earnings and losses of subsidiaries, amounted to \$272,344,276, as contrasted with \$233,199,009 in 1927. Based on the \$3,500,000 common shares of \$10 per value now outstanding, these profits were equal to \$8.11 and \$5.19 per share for the respective periods, in comparison with the present dividend payment of \$3 per share. As at December 31st last, net working capital amounted to \$217,758,205, as compared with \$272,923,976 the year previous.

While the prospect is that earnings for the first six months of the present year will be somewhat smaller than last year, when they amounted to approximately \$5.60 per share on the basis of present capitalization, it is believed that any reduction in profits witnessed in the initial half-year will be recovered in the closing six months. That total 1929 income will equal, perhaps exceed, that for 1928, if general business conditions remain favorable.

While Buick sales have recently been running under the level of a year ago, production of both Chevrolets and Pontacs is expected to be substantially heavier in the final half of this year than last, inasmuch as operations in these divisions were greatly curtailed by the model changes in the final three months of 1928. The Oldsmobile Division is introducing a new six-cylinder car, known as the Viking, and the Buick Division is also introducing a new lower priced cylinder car. The Frigidaire Corporation is making an excellent showing, and probably will report the highest sales and earnings in its history in 1929.

General Motors has demonstrated an ability to earn comparatively satisfactory profits even in years of only moderately favorable results for the automotive industry as a whole, and there is every reason for believing that it will continue to make, over a period of years, a better-than-average showing. In other words, I feel that there is justification for rating the concern, not only as one of the world's leading business enterprises, but also as one of the most stable industrial corporations, and that consequently its common stock can be regarded more as an investment than a speculation.

### THE ABANA SITUATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
I would be glad to hear what you have to say on the subject of newspaper clipping to the movement to oust the present board of Abana. I'm inclined to believe it all. "There are strange things done in the midnight hour by the men that mold for gold" at Quebec City. I am very much afraid that you do not know as much about Quebec City as Mayor Houde knows or as any Quebec citizen knows about the Mussolini of this province.

—Nik, Westmount, Que.

Eliminating Robt. W. Service and Mayor Houde from the discussion, it would appear that a number of Abana shareholders, dissatisfied with the handling of Abana by the present directorate, have initiated a movement to replace them.

They are quite within their rights, of course. Whether the removal of the present board would be a wise move remains to be seen. Certain it is that the new board, as at present constituted is doing excellent work and reporting it regularly to shareholders.

Contrary to what the self-styled Protective Committee has said, official statements have been issued five times since the board was constituted by F. W. Connell and the staff by his appointees. These statements have defined a definite improvement in conditions at the property, following work completed. One reserves, as indicated by drilling and conventional methods of mining, are being added to at a gratifying rate.

One of the complaints of the committee is that president Savard has apparently contradicted himself on occasion. He was evidently following his engineering advice. His original engineer computed ore reserves in rather a careless manner, inserting what later appeared to be an imaginative faculty into his computations. A check up under the new control failed to find the tonnages and values indicated. That new work since January 1st has encountered more ore is beside the point.

If the Protective Committee were able to get first-class men to replace the present board and expert and energetic engineering assistance they might be expected to equal present performance. If not I fail to see how a change would benefit. A row in a company, especially a mining company, leaves a bad taste in the public mouth. It never has to my knowledge helped a developing prospect.

### CONGOLEUM NAIN ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
I am advised by a source I consider reliable to buy Congoelum Nain common stock for a rise in price in the near future. My informant bases his advice I believe, on the improvement in earnings and the lower prices now prevailing for the stock. I would appreciate having your opinion of this. Also I have heard from another source that the company may amalgamate with John Marshall. Do you know anything of this? Please also inform me as to dividends and financial structure and position.

—F.T. Three Rivers, Que.

Notwithstanding the recent decline in price, Congoelum Nain common stock, now quoted around 25, still impresses me as being an unattractive near-term speculation. I would advise your leaving it alone until the company has displayed an ability to make substantially larger earnings than those so far reported.

Although the downward trend of earnings resulting from over-production in the industry has been checked, only a moderate improvement was witnessed last year, earnings per share of common, before the preferred sinking fund, totaling 82 cents as compared with 58 cents in 1927. The outlook is favorable for some further expansion of profits this year, as a result of operating economies and intensive selling efforts with new



C. B. SHIELDS  
Vice-President of Loblaw Groceries, Ltd., which expects to enjoy a considerable increase in profits as a result of the rapid expansion of its subsidiary companies in the United States.

(Photo by "Whisker" in Canada)

and distinctive lines. Despite the concern's strong competitive position, however, its plant capacity is still unduly large, and general improvement must necessarily be slow. The reported merger with John-Manville has been officially denied.

Dividends on the 1,641,926 shares of common stock were discontinued early in 1926, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a resumption. In addition to its common stock, the company has outstanding 15,094 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and \$1,623,309 of funded debt. The company is well supplied with working capital, the total current assets of \$18,072,240, in full \$6,581,886 cash and loans through banks, compared with current liabilities of only \$1,083,261.

### McDOUGALL AND BEDFORD

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
As a subscriber to your paper, could you inform me about the prospects of both McDougall and Bedford Mines apart from their holdings of Sherritt-Gordon?

—R. Burlington, Ont.

Neither Bedford nor McDougall have any immediate prospects other than their holdings of Sherritt-Gordon and their cash assets, although both hold ground. McDougall's being adjacent to Amulet. This group has had some diamond drilling, with negligible results. Bedford, in addition to its Quebec acreage, has a group in Kamiskotia.

Both companies are marking time. They are in the Lindsay group of companies and the suggestion has been advanced that the substantial cash assets of the companies would be usefully employed in securing stock in other Lindsay ventures at promotion prices. Current quotations on both Bedford and McDougall are below book value of holdings.

### CANADA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
There is a new \$2,000,000 stock issue in the name of Canada Wire and Cable Company, Limited, 6 1/2 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with a bonus of one Class "B" common share for each preferred share held at a price of \$10 to be purchased on or before April 15, 1929. Will you be kind enough to give me your opinion of the soundness of this investment?

—D.M.H., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

I do not think you would make any mistake in purchasing this stock. The issue looks quite attractive, as it is well sponsored, the company has some good men on its board of directors and the position of the stock as regards both earnings and assets appears quite satisfactory. While this issue is a new one, Canada Wire and Cable Company Limited has been operating successfully for a number of years and it is only because its securities have heretofore been privately owned that the company is not better known to the investing public.

This issue has been made to finance the taking over of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Canada Limited, formerly controlled by General Cable Corporation, of New York. The latter, incidentally, will retain an interest in the combined venture through the acquisition of substantial blocks of the A and B common shares of Canada Wire and Cable Company. This connection should prove a valuable one as the General Cable Corporation has agreed to make available to Canada Wire and Cable Company any benefits contributed by its research and investigating laboratories and, under favorable terms, its patents, licenses and rights.

The past earnings records of the company, which are

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## GOLD @ DROSS

now being amalgamated, Canada Wire and Cable Company and Standard Underground Cable Company of Canada, are such as to encourage prospective purchasers of this preferred stock issue, combined net earnings for the past three fiscal years being equal to \$16.95 per share of the new preferred stock to be outstanding, while for the 1928-29 period just ended, net earnings were equal to \$25.50 per preferred share. This figure, it is stated, was arrived at after deducting all operating expenses, including depreciation and federal income tax, and after eliminating certain non-recurring charges.

Thus the company has earned in recent years a substantial balance applicable to the common shares, which lends particular interest to the warrant accompanying each preferred stock certificate entitling the holder to purchase, up to April 1st, 1934, one Class "B" common share at \$10 per share for each preferred share owned. The assets position seems similarly satisfactory, the report of the auditors showing combined fixed and net current assets equal to \$187 per share of this 6½ per cent, preferred stock to be outstanding.

### HUDSON BAY M. & S. OR SHERRITT-GORDON

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
I have \$500 to put into mining shares and am undecided between Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company and Sherritt-Gordon. Will you kindly advise me?

—W.B.T., Harris, Sask.

If you must make a choice between these two potential producers you would probably be better to take on Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, owing to its lower share capital, its good cash position, close connection with big interests and closer approach to production. However, in the share price you are, in part, paying for these favorable factors.

### POTPOURRI

N.T., Fredrickton, N.B.: The nature of the literature being circulated in Canada by STRATTON AND STRATTON, of Spokane, Wash., makes their proposition look exceedingly doubtful, to put it mildly. A profit of \$2,500 on a \$30 investment is rather too dazzling a bait. The waste paper basket or garbage can is the right place for this kind of stuff.

R.W.E., North Bay, Ont.: You probably refer to the STANDARD SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY, which was organized under the laws of Arizona in 1904, with a capital of 5,000,000 shares of \$1 per value.

This was a Douglas Lacey & Company promotion, which in company with a score or more like promotions undertaken by this company, died a natural death about 1907 or 1908, when Douglas Lacey and Company vanished from the scene, after having operated in New York City from about 1201 until the date mentioned. Douglas Lacey and Company were one of the most notorious promotion outfits ever to operate on this continent, and it has been estimated that they took many millions of dollars from investors. Investigations made from time to time in the United States have failed to reveal that the stocks of any of their multitudinous companies possess any value at the present time.

J.H., Montreal, Ont.: WRIGHT FLEETABLE ANGLE MOTORS LIMITED has very slim chances, in my opinion, for achieving success, and I would strongly advise against purchasing any more shares.

P.N., Dorchester, Mass.: The ORR CHIMNEY people I have found very shy and retiring when it comes to offering information as to finances, plans for development or results secured in operations. They persistently refuse to answer communications. The last report I have had concerned the formation of a new company, in an evident attempt to re-vamp the capital structure and to get out from under the mountain of stock, notes and bonds which has piled up in sundry financing efforts of the past. I know of no activity on the property.

C.L., Bradford, Ont.: JEWETT RADIO PHONOGRAPHS LIMITED went into receivership about a year and a half ago and I believe the assets did not realize sufficient to satisfy the claims of the creditors. There was nothing left for shareholders.

M.J., Montreal, Ont.: CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY common stock is a good purchase for a long hold, and if bought with this idea it should prove a very satisfactory and profitable investment. I would hardly advise buying it, however, with the idea of making a profit in the near future by reason of a split in the stock. There is every reason to



LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON  
Prominent Montreal industrialist and a director of Canadian Industries, Ltd., which has recently announced a campaign of expansion throughout Canada. Canadian Industries has made rapid strides in recent years and its present activities indicate major developments in the future.

—Photo by "Whisk" in Canada.

expect that such a split is coming sooner or later, but present indications are that it is liable to be later, rather than sooner. However, the company's last annual report showed it to be in an excellent position, with a very satisfactory earnings rate, and dividends covered by a good margin. There is every reason to believe that over a period of time the company will continue to forge ahead steadily.

R.H., Bradford, Ont.: CROWN RESERVE is taking a last shot at its Larder Lake property, in the hope of encountering values of commercial grade in diamond drilling at depth. The mine has a considerable tonnage of low grade developed on the upper levels, but lacking a mill, this may be considered a somewhat dubious asset. A comprehensive program of development work, extending over eighteen months, failed to secure minable widths of ore shoots on the lower levels. The outlook for recovery is dubious. Buying BATHURST at the price you quote is setting into a straight exploration venture. Bathurst had some good surface showings which have been partially explored to 250 feet. The "Golden Sideshow", a show of spectacular type, has not yet been reached in underground work, according to latest report. Naturally the stock is speculative to a degree. AMITY, a copper prospect of some merit, may be considered a fair bet at current levels. It is a bet, nevertheless. BUCKINGHAM is highly speculative. The company has found gold values in irregular patches, in erratic occurrences. Workings are shallow, finances are not strong and outlook is uncertain. BUNKIN closed after Cyril Knight's examination and report. Lacking any official explanation the assumption is that the report was unfavorable. Hope of recovery through the medium of present holdings is therefore slight. JACKSON MANTON may yet have a chance.

K.R., Stratford, Ont.: The first mortgage 6½ per cent, 20-year bond issue of the ADRIAN-DE-PETER BUILDINGS LIMITED looks, I think, reasonably attractive as a business man's investment, but I doubt if it is strong enough at this stage to be classed as a woman's investment. If a commitment in this security would represent a large proportion of her funds, the building appears to be well located for its purpose and the total amount of the first mortgage bond issue represents a reasonable proportion of the value of the site and building as appraised.

R.A., Toronto, Ont.: HUNTS LIMITED common is, I think, a reasonably attractive purchase at current prices for a hold.

## Grain Route or Better Still?

(Continued from Page 35)

At the present time the biggest proportion of settlers along the Hudson Bay Railway are either fur traders or trappers, many of the latter prospecting during the summer months.

During the period when construction work was suspended, the "Muskeg" used to make fortnightly trips from The Pas to mile 214, and anyone desirous of continuing on to the end of the steel at Kettle Rapids, had to engage a privately owned gas car which was run by a trader at the latter settlement.

As year after year passed and no attempt was made to put the road bed into shape, travelling on the Hudson Bay Railway became rather a hazardous undertaking, and when the "Muskeg" set out from The Pas early on a Wednesday morning, it might return the following Saturday morning according to schedule, or might not be back in time to commence the next fortnightly trip on the proper date.

Washouts occasionally occurred on the line in the summer months, and during the winter the presence of snow drifts on the road necessitated train crew and passengers alike arming themselves with the shovels, which were carried for just that purpose and clearing the track. Sometimes, too, the rotted ties and buckling steel caused the engine to run off the track, and all in all a journey up the Hudson Bay Railway was seldom devoid of interest.

A telephone line was established between The Pas and mile 214, but was frequently out of commission, as the telegraph posts rotted and fell to the ground. More than one moose com-

mitted suicidally leaping across the line with the fallen wires and stranding itself, while others were run down by trains or gas cars.

During the daytime the train travelled at a very slow speed, and at nights stopped altogether. As there was no sleeping or dining accommodation on the train, it was necessary for travellers to carry their own bedding and sufficient food for the journey, which might take anywhere from three and a half days to a fortnight. Only one dilapidated day coach was attached for passengers, and, when traffic was heavy, the overflow had to park themselves in a freight car together with a miscellaneous assortment of freight, often including a few husky dogs. At night the passengers would get out their feather robes or blankets and curl up on the seats of the day coach or the floor of the freight cars.

Trappers, prospectors, fur traders and, in winter, fur buyers, comprised most of the travellers, and the principal freight on the outward journey was supplies for various trading posts en route, and on the homeward trip, fur and fish.

The fur buyers usually carried large sums of money to pay for pelts, and impromptu auction sales were held at various points along the line, if a trapper or trader happened to be encountered. While there were scheduled stops, there was nothing to prevent a trapper, who had wandered out to the steel, stopping the train and getting aboard. A passenger had only to say the mileage at which he desired to alight and he would be accommodated.

While most of the regular stopping places had names, very few people ever heard them, in most cases even the permanent residents describing the location of their homes as mile 82, mile 137 and so on.

When travelling on the Hudson Bay line in the summer months I usually made the journey by gas car, if it could be arranged, as it was much speedier than going by train, but if one desired to avoid disaster, it was as well to be sure that the driver of the gas car knew the vagaries of the road and took extreme care over the worst patches for, while the whole line was in a sad state, some parts were indubitably worse than others.

During the winter months, however, travel by gas car was impracticable and one had to patronise the "Muskeg" whether he wanted to or not. Never has it been my lot to travel through more dreary country than is the route of the Hudson Bay Railway in winter time, and I never overcame a sudden feeling of astonishment, when the train pulled up at one of the other of the settlements sparsely distributed along the line, at realizing that people actually did live in such an inhospitable appearing country.

For several seasons a party of ice-landie fishermen were engaged in fishing for sturgeon at Manitou Rapids, and one Spring I promised the man in charge that on my next journey up the line I would take him a bottle of whiskey. I kept my promise, taking good care that the driver of the gas car did not know what I had in my grip, and in exchange for the whiskey was presented with a large

(Continued on Page 42)



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## CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity Insurance

IN THE House of Commons at Ottawa, on May 1st, Mr. Cameron R. McIntosh, M.P. for North Battleford, presented the second report of the select standing committee on industrial and international relations, dealing with the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, as follows:

"That the committee on industrial and international relations be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity."

The following witnesses appeared before your committee to give evidence on the subject matter of investigation:

A. Grant Fleming, M.D., Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Montreal; J. G. Fitzgerald, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto; Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa; Andrew D. Watson, Dominion Department of Insurance, Ottawa; W. Stewart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa; Robert H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Dr. Grant Fleming and Dr. Fitzgerald gave evidence dealing specially with sickness insurance.

1. Your committee would reaffirm the position taken in the final report adopted on June 6th of last session, namely:

That your committee accept and endorse the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the state, employer and employees.

2. Your committee recognizes that, while it is highly desirable that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces, and while social insurance has a federal aspect, nevertheless, according to the Department of Justice, under our constitution legislative jurisdiction in relation to the establishment of a compulsory system of unemployment insurance is vested exclusively in the provincial legislatures.

3. Your committee finds that the provinces, on being consulted by the Department of Labour with regard to their attitude towards the establishment of a general scheme, do not appear to be prepared to take immediate action.

4. Under these circumstances, your committee submits the following recommendations:

(a) That with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program. In this, it is believed that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of the provincial and municipal health departments, as well as the organized medical profession.

(b) That in the forthcoming census, provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published as early a date as possible.

(c) That the federal government be requested to bring the subject matter of this reference before the next federal-provincial conference; and your committee suggests, when the agenda for such a conference is being arranged that the provincial governments be invited to send representatives of the employer and employee to discuss the subject matter of this report.

## New Plan for Merit-Rating Auto Risks

IN CONNECTICUT a new plan for merit-rating automobile risks has been proposed which is said to be much in advance of what has appeared elsewhere. This is a proposal of Robbins B. Stoekel, motor vehicle commissioner, who has made a good name for himself in that position. He is said to have both political and insurance backing for his scheme and a bill has been introduced to put it in operation.

This is a modified form of the merit-rating for automobile liability insurance and bonding, with the cost graded according to the driving records of

the insured. It is being considered by the committee on motor vehicles of the State general assembly. Under the proposal, every operator with an accident or motor vehicle law violation record would be grouped or classified by the State. The insurance rate or charge would be graded by the insurance or bond writers upward from the base rate for operators with good records.

The committee is now drafting a bill and a hearing is planned. The bill results from a long study of merit-rating schemes by the State motor vehicle department. It also has the approval of the state insurance commissioner and has the tentative support



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port of some large insurance and bond companies.

While the effect of the proposed law, at its inception, will not at once change the rate for liability insurance, paid by the majority of car owners, it is expected to increase the cost for those frequently in accidents and frequent violators of the law. With the bad record drivers bearing the brunt of the losses paid by insurance companies, through increased premium charges, instead of these losses being distributed to all insureds, as now, it is believed that within a short time the companies can provide special credits of sufficient size to materially decrease the cost for careful drivers. The tendency, too, it is felt, would be, under the proposed law, to further stay increases in base rates, which have steadily increased in recent years.

## Sales of Life Insurance Keep Increasing

CANADIAN sales of ordinary life insurance increased 8 per cent. in March over the volume sold in March, 1928. This gain was shared by 60 per cent. of the reporting companies. These figures are furnished by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and are based on the experience of companies having in force 81 per cent. of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in Canada.

The greatest gain for the month was made by Ontario. This province pays for about 40 per cent. of the total new business sold in the Dominion and showed a gain of 14 per cent. for the month. The second largest gain was 9 per cent. which was made by Alberta.

For the first quarter of 1929 the Dominion as a whole recorded an increase of 11 per cent. Ontario and Quebec both show substantial gains of 13 per cent. An increase of 14 per cent. was made in Alberta, leading all the provinces in the quarterly gain. The colony of Newfoundland, which figures are also reported, showed a 36 per cent. increase for the three-month period. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces which failed to equal their volume in the first quarter of 1928.

For the twelve-month period ending March 31, 1929, every province showed a gain. The Dominion as a whole gained 14 per cent. in this period over the preceding twelve months. The cities continue to show increased sales over a year ago. For the quarter all cities show a gain of 12 per cent. or more with the exception of Winnipeg, which sold approximately the same volume in the same period last year.

## Public Commercial Vehicles Compulsory Insurance

NEW regulations respecting the licensing of public commercial vehicles in Ontario have been put in force by recent Order-in-Council.

All owners of such vehicles are required to take out and keep in force in some company authorized to conduct a motor vehicle indemnity insurance business in Ontario a policy or policies, as follows:

For each public commercial vehicle operated irrespective of the gross weight of vehicle—Amount of Cargo Insurance, \$3,500.

With the exception of vehicles operated exclusively for the conveyance of farm or dairy products or livestock, to which the following schedule is to apply:

Gross Weight of Vehicle	Amount of Cargo Insurance
Up to 5 tons.....	\$ 500
Up to 6 tons.....	600
Up to 7 tons.....	700
Up to 8 tons.....	800
Up to 9 tons.....	900
Up to 10 tons.....	1,000

Any carrier or party liable on account of loss of or damage to any goods, on reimbursing to the insured the premium paid in respect thereof, shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said goods so far as this shall not avoid the policies or contracts of insurance.

## Recent Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that the following Dominion licenses have been issued:

The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.—Insurance against injury and death by accident, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The Canada Accident and Fire Insurance Company.—Steam Boiler Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The California Insurance Company.—Tornado Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York.—Tornado Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The British Law Insurance Company, Limited.—Sprinkler Leakage Insurance and Tornado Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.—Aviation Insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

## Prevalence of Smallpox Shows Need of Vaccination and Re-Vaccination

REPORTS from eight Canadian Provinces show that during the first six months of 1928 there were nearly twice as many cases of smallpox as during the same months in 1927, and almost three times as many as in 1926. During the same period last year smallpox was not quite as prevalent in 38 states in the United States as during the same period in 1927.

While the Canadian smallpox cases numbered 2,126 only a single death resulted, giving the very low case-fatality rate of 0.05 per hundred, but this low death rate was due only to the fact that the disease was less virulent than in other years.

In a survey on this disease in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life, published every year as part of an historical series concerning smallpox, the Bulletin says:

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is no security against smallpox except the only known and tested safeguard: vaccination and re-vaccination. We have a high ratio of unvaccinated persons in the United States and Canada. Such persons are a constant menace to the community: for they provide the soil on which an epidemic may at any time take hold and spread catastrophe.

"In the past few years case-fatality rates as high as 37.5 per 100 have been observed, and rates from 10 to 15 per 100 have been fairly frequent.

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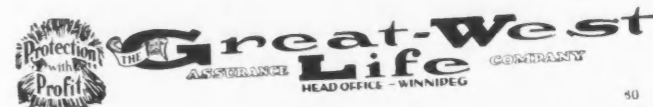
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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

## The Only One

There is only one man who has no need for insurance and no interest in the subject: he is the man who has no job, no business, no property, no loved ones and no home. To all others Life Insurance is a thing of vital consequence.



## METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Co.

Metropolitan Life will pay during 1929 to its policyholders \$77,138,725 in dividends. Total dividends paid or credited to date will then be approximately \$450,000,000.



CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA



## BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director

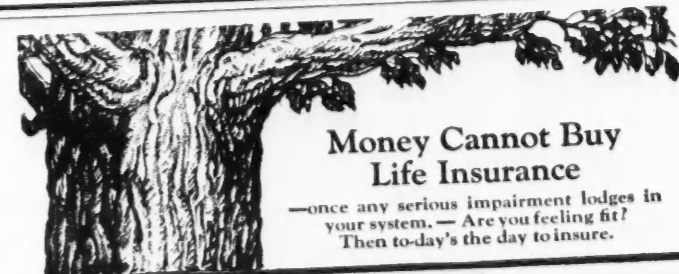
BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

## MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.  
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER

SPECIALIZING IN  
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE  
INSURANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
LIBERAL CONTRACTS



## CROWN LIFE Insurance Company

G. A. GERMAN, Toronto City Manager  
CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.  
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada  
Applications for Agencies Invited

## THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal  
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,  
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.  
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager  
For Canada and Newfoundland  
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



## The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,  
Accident and Sickness Insurance  
We invite agency correspondence.  
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

## A Good Agent Wanted

In scores of cities and towns in Canada there are Insurance Agents of good standing who would like to add a strong Canadian Company to their Agency. We ask such to communicate with us.

## The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO  
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.  
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

## 'Way Down in Nova Scotia

Port Davis, Viet. Co. Nova Scotia.  
"Dear Sirs: I wish to express my appreciation of your promptness in mailing your cheque in payment of my late son's policy.  
Your company is to be congratulated on the service which it is extending to its policyholders, and if I can do anything for your company at any time, I will be glad to do so.  
Yours very truly,  
MRS. J. MacMILLAN."

## CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT.  
Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,375,039.57  
ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS SICKNESS } Insurance Service Unexcelled  
HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO  
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

## THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

**Sun Insurance Office Limited**  
LONDON ENGLAND  
FOUNDED A.D. 1710  
LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA. ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, ASSISTANT MANAGER.  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA SUN BUILDING TORONTO  
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

## Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada  
A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

THE sound financial condition of the Aetna Insurance Company makes its policies an investment in real protection.

## AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT  
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent Toronto, Ontario  
R. LONG, Special Agent 530 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C.  
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent 55 Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta  
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent 815-17 McCullum Hill Building, Regina, Saskatchewan

## CONCERNING INSURANCE

There is always the chance that such case-fatality rates may prevail very generally throughout the country instead of in scattered instances. In that event, with the present large ratio of unvaccinated persons in the population, smallpox could quickly become a major cause of death. The smallpox threat is ever present. Hence, whether the prevalence and virulence be high or low in any given year, concerted effort leading to the protection of the whole population, through vaccination, is always an urgent necessity.

### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
I would like to know if the American Benefit Casualty Insurance Co., of Springfield, Illinois, is licensed to sell insurance in Canada. Do you recommend this company as being safe to insure with, as they are issuing policies on a basis of \$5,000 for Accident only at the rate of 1d. per day, or \$3.65 yearly.

—P. L., Campbellton, N.B.

American Benefit Casualty Insurance Co. of Springfield, Ill., is not licensed in Canada, and so I do not consider it safe to insure with.

In buying insurance, there are more important questions to be considered than just the selling price. You must think of the position you would be in if you had a claim to collect. What is the advantage of a low rate, if you cannot readily collect in case of a claim under the policy?

In placing insurance with unlicensed companies, you put yourself at their mercy when it comes to collecting a claim against them. You cannot enforce payment here, but must try to collect in the country in which the unlicensed companies have their domicile.

In insuring with licensed companies, you are under no such disadvantage, as all valid claims can be readily collected here.

There is no dearth of licensed companies in Canada, and there is accordingly no good reason for taking chances with unlicensed concerns.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Would you kindly furnish me with information regarding The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Accident Ass. of America, with head office at Utica, N. Y. I want to know whether they are licensed to do business in Canada, and whether they have a deposit with the Canadian Government.

—J. D., St. Catharines, Ont.

The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Accident Association of America, of Utica, N. Y., is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government for the protection of the people of this country who take out policies with it.

Accordingly I advise against insuring with it. In case of a claim you would be practically at its mercy when it came to enforcing payment. You could not enforce payment here, but would have to try to collect in New York State.

It pays to insure with licensed companies only. In that case payment if valid can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that funds are available with which to pay claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
I have recently placed some insurance with the Canadian General Insurance Company, Head Office, Toronto, Canada, and would appreciate your advice as to stability and general financial standing.

—F. W., Grimsby, Ont.

Canadian General Insurance Co. has been in business since 1908, and operates under Dominion charter and license.

It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$120,400 (accepted at \$109,440) for the protection of policyholders, and is authorized to transact fire, automobile, live stock and plate glass insurance.

Latest Government figures available are for year ending December 31, 1927, when its total admitted assets were \$94,437.98 and its liabilities except capital amounted to \$35,082.36, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$59,355.62. The paid up capital was \$63,880.00.

It is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Wouldn't the late Henry Sutherland turn in his grave if he knew that his company was selling its birthright to the Ontario Equitable for a mess of financial pottage?

Who looks after the interests of minority shareholders in these insurance mergers?

—T. T., Toronto, Ont.

While I am not in a position to say just what the reaction of the late esteemed president of the Equity Life would be to the news that his company was being amalgamated with the Ontario Equitable — probably, if he were alive, he would not consider a

sale at any price — it is reasonable to suppose that he would at least take a degree of satisfaction, if at all still interested in mundane affairs, in the high valuation being placed on the shares of his company. A price of \$140 a share for shares of the paid up value of \$10 each, or \$195,600 for a paid up capital of \$35,400, could not be correctly described as a "mess of pottage", from a financial standpoint, in my opinion.

As all shareholders receive the same price per share for their stock, the interests of the minority shareholders are protected to the same extent as the interests of the controlling shareholder or shareholders.

These insurance amalgamations are subject to the approval of the Government Insurance Departments. In this case the Government official charged with the duty of looking after the interests of all concerned in the transaction is the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, Toronto. In the case of Dominion company mergers, it is the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
What do you think of the accompanying offer to place \$100,000 of fire insurance with a Toronto insurance firm for five years provided said firm subscribes and pays for 300 shares of stock in an export brewery company at \$9 per share?

It would appear that agents are expected to pay a high price for business in your territory.

—H. M. M., Paterson, N.J.

There is apparently no end to the schemes devised to sell either stocks or insurance. Buying a block of stock in order to get the inside track in the placing of the insurance of a company is no new thing. But offering to place the insurance with an insurance firm in consideration of the firm buying stock in a company might come within the prohibitions of the Insurance Act in regard to rebating.

However, the insurance firm to which the above offer was made is now in liquidation. If it had to secure very much of its business in this way, it is not surprising that it should get into financial difficulties. It would require considerable capital to build up an agency business by these means.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Will you kindly advise us as to whether the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is licensed to do business in Canada, in connection with Casualty Insurance, also give the financial standing of this Company.

—H. M., Windsor, Ont.

The Great Northern Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., with executive offices at Chicago, is not licensed in Canada to transact either life, casualty or any other class of insurance, and accordingly I advise against insuring with it.

It is a stock company, and has been in business since 1909. It issues non-participating policies, and reserves on the Illinois standard. Its age limits are 1 to 60.

At the end of 1928 its admitted assets were \$1,780,896; its capital and surplus amounted to \$440,630, and its insurance in force totalled \$33,815,256.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
What is the financial position of the International Insurance Co. of Montreal? Is it regularly licensed and safe to insure with?

—H. G., North Bay, Ont.

International Insurance Co., with head office at Montreal, commenced business January 15, 1927, and operates under a Quebec charter and license. It is not licensed in the Province of Ontario, and so I advise against insuring with it in this Province.

Latest Government figures available are for the year ending December 31, 1927. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1927, according to Government figures, were \$136,966.94, while its total liabilities except capital were \$86,878.28, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$50,088.66. The paid up capital was \$60,385.00, and showed an impairment of \$10,296.34.

Receipts in 1927 were \$203,243.24, including \$55,385.00 calls on capital. Disbursements totalled \$152,862.59. Net insurance in force was \$3,972,242.

### NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

## The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902  
Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES  
G. U. PRICE, LTD., Bank of Toronto Bldg.  
C. C. LINDSEY, 619 Temple Bldg.

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.  
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.  
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

## The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent — almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

## The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907  
Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00  
The Only Purely Canadian Company  
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.  
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.  
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

DEBT — DISCONTENT — NO MONEY  
There is many an employee whose private circumstances are thrusting him into an embezzler's frame of mind. Don't be victimized. Bond your employees. Write for rates.  
**FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President  
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$4,398,035.23  
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE  
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%  
Branch Offices: Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England  
**THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND  
FIRE AUTOMOBILE  
Head Office for Canada, Toronto  
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager.  
LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents  
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

NORMAN R. JONES, President. ESTABLISHED 1877  
**SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED**  
HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR:  
FIDELITY AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY  
MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Combined Assets, \$8,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus, \$1,000,000.  
Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000.  
INQUIRIES FROM WELL-ESTABLISHED AGENCIES INVITED—COAST TO COAST SERVICE

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797  
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED  
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN  
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

## ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO  
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,  
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST  
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

Insure in one of Canada's oldest and strongest Fire Insurance Companies Organized in 1862.

## The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax, N.S.

Liability under all Acadia Policies, guaranteed by the Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited, of London, England.  
Montreal Office: 100 St. Francois Xavier St.  
J. B. PATERSON, Branch Manager.

# To improve your Game wear a PAL



Pick the best golfer you know. Watch the full free swing of his stroke. His ease . . . poise . . . balance. His unworried concentration on the game. You may be sure he wears an athletic supporter.

Nobody can be thoroughly at ease in any athletic activity unless the zone of danger is guarded. Nature left certain delicate cords and tendons unprotected. Instinctively the body seeks to guard them . . . stiffens ever so slightly. Your game suffers.

Wear a PAL, and improve it. PAL is far superior to the ordinary all-elastic supporter. It is porous . . . knit of soft-covered elastic threads. A more efficient supporter . . . snug where it should be . . . comfortable all over. PAL doesn't get perspiration-stiff . . . doesn't chafe. And it will outwear two or three ordinary supporters. At all drug stores . . . one dollar and a quarter.

**Bauer & Black**

A Division of the Kendall Co.  
TORONTO . . . ONTARIO  
Also makers of the famous O-P-C  
For 40 years the leading suspensory  
for daily wear

## Da Costa Phippen & Company

1508 Toronto Star Building  
Toronto  
Board Room Facilities  
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and New York  
F. Gordon Phippen  
Member Toronto Stock Exchange

## BROWN, FLEMING & CO.

8th Floor, Standard Bank Building, Toronto  
INVESTMENT BROKERS  
GEORGE N. BROWN  
MURRAY P. FLEMING  
(Member Toronto Stock Exchange)  
TELEPHONE AD. 1065

## THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED



## OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

GUARANTEED BY THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSCE. CO., LIMITED



## RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

THE SHARES OF WHICH ARE VESTED IN AND THE CONTRACTS OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED BY THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED



INSURANCES OF ALL KINDS

FIRE	BURGLARY
AUTOMOBILE	COURT and OTHER BONDS
LIABILITY—ALL KINDS	ACCIDENT and SICKNESS
SPRINKLER LEAKAGE	RENT and RENTAL VALUES
USE and OCCUPANCY	ALL RISKS (JEWELLERY)
INLAND TRANSPORTATION	MAIL PACKAGE
TOURIST BAGGAGE	PLATE GLASS
WINDSTORM	GUARANTEE
GOLFERS' INDEMNITY	WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

### TORONTO BRANCH

WINNIPEG BRANCH  
Paris Building, Portage Ave.

26 WELLINGTON ST., EAST.  
J. J. O'BRIEN, Manager

VANCOUVER BRANCH  
626 Pender St.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 460 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal  
C. A. Richardson, Manager

## Price Bros. Earnings Lower

Report Considered Satisfactory in View of Conditions—  
Physical Assets Well Maintained—2.14%  
Shown on Common

PRICE BROTHERS and Co., Ltd., for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929, show earnings equal to 2.14 per cent. on the common stock of the company, as compared with 2.88 per cent. in the preceding year. In the light of conditions which prevailed in the newsprint industry during the year under review, the statement is considered highly satisfactory.

Operating profit for the year amounted to \$3,413,714, as compared with \$4,075,574 in the preceding year. Deduction of interest at \$789,434, and depreciation at \$1,256,860, left net earnings at \$1,367,420, as against \$1,682,809 in the preceding year.

Deduction of preferred dividends at \$450,664, and common dividends at \$854,664, left a surplus for the year of \$63,092, against \$374,145 in the preceding year. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$2,604,054, making a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$2,667,146.

Net working capital is shown at \$2,830,442, as compared with \$4,221,275 at the end of the preceding year. In

the above current assets are shown exclusive of investments, which in the statement for last year are shown in the report at \$3,802,866.

The president's remarks to shareholders were brief. After pointing out that the physical assets of the company had been well maintained, John H. Price went on to say:

"The construction work at your company's mill at River Bend is nearing completion.

"The returns from the lumber branch of the business have again proved satisfactory, while practically no stock remains on hand.

"During the year under report the newsprint market has reflected the condition where demand has not kept up with supply, resulting in curtailment of output and consequent tendency to increase costs.

"The Canadian newsprint manufacturers have now succeeded in arriving at certain mutual arrangements which we feel confident will assist materially in stabilizing the industry as a whole."

## Brandram-Henderson Progress

Earnings Show Good Increase for Year—Net is \$216,134  
as Against \$192,648—Company Keeps Abreast  
of Developments

THE year's operations, which show a net gain in profit and loss account of \$86,486.65, have reflected the general prosperity of the country in a continued improvement in our sales volume. This improvement has not been confined to any particular type of product of our manufacture, and has been general and satisfactory in character.

This is one of the outstanding features of the report of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, submitted by George Henderson, president, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company. As a result of the larger business done throughout Canada, and the substantial profits reported, there is a marked improvement in the financial position of the company.

Net profits for the year amounted to \$216,134, as compared with \$192,648 in the previous year.

The general statement of assets and liabilities shows total assets of \$4,435,709. Total current assets amount to \$1,551,559, against current liabilities of \$602,284, leaving net working

capital of \$949,275. This compared with \$914,067 at the end of the previous year, when current assets were \$1,500,078 and current liabilities \$586,011.

In current assets are merchandise, \$885,549; accounts receivable, \$614,299; cash in transit, \$1,853; cash on hand, in bank and trust company, \$49,857. Current liabilities include bank loans, \$390,602; bills payable, \$5,886; accounts payable, \$177,768; reserve for preferred dividend, payable Jan. 2, 1929, \$8,750; reserve for bond interest, \$18,116, and unclaimed dividends, \$860.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman referred to the progress of the paint industry in scientific and efficient manufacturing methods. He said, in part:

"These are days of rapid scientific progress in all fields of manufacturing industry, the paint industry no less than any other. The evolution of new technology, more competent methods and more efficient machinery are matters of daily concern. It is a pleasure to report that our interest in the scientific side of our industry has been well maintained during the past year. It has been our policy to keep abreast of the times in our manufacturing plants, and to plan and undertake our repairs, renewals and replacements with due regard to the principles of obsolescence and efficiency as affected by the most up-to-date scientific developments and research."

## Better Outlook

Jamaica Public Service  
Overcomes Difficulties

AT THE annual meeting of shareholders of Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., Russell D. Bell, president, stated that the president and vice-president recently had returned from inspection of the company's properties and were very much encouraged at the outlook for the company. The electric business showed growth during the past year, and directors expect continued increase partly because of natural development of the district served. Kingston is growing rapidly, the president stated, and the standard of living is improving with increasing demand for electrical appliances.

The company has been handicapped, according to the president, by lack of an industrial load, but during the last three months more has been accomplished toward increasing demand from industry than in the five previous years. The company has been building up the business of pumping water to be used for irrigation. Ten pumps have been installed in the last three months as compared with three in operation a few months ago. Efforts are being made to increase the business of pumping water for fruit companies.

Decrease in tramway earnings, it was stated, was due in large measure to increasing bus competition. This competition, however, is being reduced, for fewer busses are now operating than six months ago.

Mr. Bell announced that the company had secured a minority interest in the Kingston Ice Making Co., Ltd. He stated the tourist traffic to Jamaica last year was of record proportions. He referred to the erection of a new hotel and the big increase in shipping facilities to the island. It was pointed out that the Canadian National was developing shipping service to the island. This growth of the island will naturally benefit the Utility Company.



## Price Brothers & Co. LIMITED

President: JOHN H. PRICE  
Vice-Presidents:  
GEORGE H. THOMSON J. M. MCCARTHY  
Secretary-Treasurer: H. E. PRICE  
J. LEONARD APEDAILE,  
SIR ION HAMILTON BENN, Bt.,  
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT W. S. HOFSTRA  
SIR KEITH W. PRICE A. J. PRICE  
A. C. PRICE A. J. BROWN, K.C.  
G. G. ALLEN V. M. DRURY  
HARTLAND B. MacDONALD

## ANNUAL REPORT

For the Ninth Fiscal Period from 1st March, 1928  
to 28th February, 1929

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Accounts of the Company (and its Subsidiary Company) for the Ninth Fiscal Period of the Company's operations (i.e. from the 1st March, 1928, to the 28th February, 1929).

The Profit for the Year amounted to . . . \$3,413,714.97

To which falls to be added:—

The Balance brought forward from the previous year . . . 2,604,054.78

From this has been deducted:—

Bond Interest . . . \$ 789,434.20

Allowance for Depreciation of the Company's Properties and Depletion of Timber Limits on usual basis . . . 1,256,860.75

Distribution among Shareholders:—

Preferred 6 1/2% . . . \$450,664.50

Common 2% . . . 853,664.00

Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of . . . \$2,667,146.30

The construction work at your Company's Mill at River Bend is nearing completion. The general condition of the physical assets of your Company has, as heretofore, been well maintained.

The returns from the Lumber Branch of the business have again proved satisfactory, while practically no stock remains on hand.

During the year under report the Newsprint Market has reflected the condition where demand has not kept up with supply, resulting in curtailment of output and consequent tendency to increase costs.

The Canadian newsprint manufacturers have now succeeded in arriving at certain mutual arrangements which we feel confident will assist materially in stabilizing the industry as a whole.

The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, C. A., and Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., C. A. retire at this time and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

On behalf of the Board,  
Quebec, 27th April, 1929.

JOHN H. PRICE,  
President

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

At 28th February, 1929

ASSETS	
CURRENT:	
Cash in Bank and on Hand . . . . .	\$ 250,253.87
Accounts and Note Receivable, less Reserve . . . . .	2,365,627.75
Demand Loan (Secured) . . . . .	2,542,572.56
Inventory of Paper, Lumber (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured), Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc. . . . .	6,898,249.52
Advances on account of Logging Operations, Season 1928-1929 . . . . .	1,280,356.36
	\$13,337,060.09
INVESTMENTS . . . . .	3,802,866.11
	\$17,139,926.20
DEFERRED INSTALMENT ON SALE OF PROPERTIES (SECURED) . . . . .	825,000.00
CASH IN HANDS OF TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS. (Of which \$1,933,081.69 is available for completion of River Bend Mill Extension) . . . . .	2,267,455.48
FIXED:	
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits (less Allowance for Depreciation), Water Powers (Developed and Undeveloped), Mills and Milling Plants, etc., including Moveable Plant, Tools and Equipment . . . . .	64,427,814.84
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS: (Insurance, Taxes, etc.) . . . . .	201,033.82
	\$84,971,230.34

Approved on behalf of the Board:  
JOHN H. PRICE, Director.  
J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Director.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
CURRENT:	
Bank Overdrafts . . . . .	\$ 187,937.21
Bank Loans (Secured) . . . . .	4,230,000.00
Other Loans . . . . .	4,675,000.00
Accounts Payable . . . . .	1,061,088.33
Bond Interest and Other Accruals . . . . .	178,193.26
	\$11,032,218.80

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT TWENTY YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1st FEBRUARY 1943:	
Authorized . . . . .	\$25,000,000.00
Issued . . . . .	\$15,000,000.00
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled . . . . .	2,620,800.00
	12,379,200.00

RESERVES:	
General Depreciation . . . . .	\$ 6,246,977.82
Insurance . . . . .	216,233.42
Employees' Pensions . . . . .	82,289.87
	6,545,501.11

CAPITAL SURPLUS . . . . .	2,797,364.13
CAPITAL STOCK:	

AUTHORIZED:	
100,000 Shares of \$100.00 each, 6 1/2% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock . . . . .	\$10,000,000.00
500,000 Shares of \$100.00 each, Common Stock . . . . .	50,000,000.00
	\$60,000,000.00

ISSUED:	
70,000 Shares of \$100.00 each, 6 1/2% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock . . . . .	\$7,000,000.00
Less: 1,334 Shares Redeemed and cancelled . . . . .	133,400.00
68,666 Shares Outstanding . . . . .	\$ 6,866,600.00
426,832 Shares of \$100.00 each Common Stock, fully paid . . . . .	42,683,200.00
	49,549,800.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT . . . . .	2,667,146.30
	\$84,971,230.34

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Year ended 28th February, 1929

To Bond Interest . . . . .	\$ 789,434.20
" Allowance for Depreciation and Depletion . . . . .	1,256,860.75
" Dividends Paid—Preferred Stock . . . . .	450,664.50
" Dividends Paid—Common Stock . . . . .	853,664.00
" Surplus, per Balance Sheet . . . . .	2,667,146.30
	\$ 6,017,769.75
By Surplus at 28th February, 1928 . . . . .	\$ 2,604,054.78
Profits from all sources . . . . .	3,413,714.97
	\$ 6,017,769.75

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If you are asked to invest in securities—Note carefully the name of the company appraising the property for the purposes of the bond or stock issue.

If it is made by the Sterling Appraisal Company, then you may have confidence that it represents a true and accurate valuation.

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## C.P.R. Expansion Programme

*Extensions Warranted by Growth of Country—President  
Beatty Deplores Freight Rate Contentions and Out-  
lines Credit Position of Company—  
Outlook Bright*

OPERATIONS of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first three months of this year show an increase in gross earnings of \$761,641, and a decrease in net earnings of \$470,721; the latter being due to a variety of causes which affected the revenues for the first quarter of the year. Because of the heavy movement of grain during the latter half of 1928, there was a relatively lighter movement of this commodity during February and that affected the gross earnings for the month. Expenses were somewhat increased during the period by interruptions to traffic in the mountains, an unusually heavy and early shopping programme in order to make way for the finishing of the new equipment under contract which will be completed in the company's Angus Shops, and to the increased maintenance charges against locomotives and freight cars due to continuous and heavy usage during the Fall of 1928. The results on the whole are satisfactory.

While it is too soon to estimate with any degree of accuracy the crop prospects for the present year, according to President E.W. Beatty, speaking to the shareholders at the annual meeting, in Western Canada the weather in October, November and December was unusually mild and dry. January and February were extremely cold with good frost penetration and the March thaw was not accompanied by the usually high winds. During the past few weeks, the prairies have had heavy snow-falls and rain and all agricultural authorities agree that the seed bed at the moment is in satisfactory condition. It is obvious, of course, in order to have a grain yield approaching that of the last two years that spring rains throughout the three provinces and the heavy June rainfall will be requisite.

"The shareholders will have observed from perusal of the Annual Report," continued Mr. Beatty, "that fairly extensive expansion is planned in all the major services of the Company. The branch line programme approved by Parliament is a substantial one, but more than warranted by the prospective developments in the Western Provinces. It will be given effect to over the next few years as conditions justify the completion of the lines for the construction of which authority has been secured. Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the National Railways in those cases where the plans of the two companies conflicted. The additions to ocean and coastal fleets have already received approval and with these vessels provided, the Company's strength and prestige will be further enhanced. The extensions to the hotels are warranted by our experience and the future prospects of the cities they serve and as supplementary to the Company's transportation operations. The substantial additions to equipment are rendered necessary if the Company is to enjoy and satisfactorily handle its full share of the freight and passenger business of the country.

"In previous addresses to the shareholders, I made reference to the freight rate situation. There is at present pending an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, designed to secure reductions in the scale of rates between Prairie points and the Pacific coast, and locally, in British Columbia, notwithstanding that these rates have been fixed by the Railway Commission after extensive inquiry. These periodical agitations for the purpose of whittling down the revenues of the Canadian railways are at times difficult to understand. Local ambitions and rivalries are responsible for applications for reduction in rates which are often not warranted by the cost of service or by any consideration of sound economics. They are, of course, dealt with judicially and the position of the companies in every case is fully presented.

"It cannot, I think, be gainsaid that the companies are making a pronounced contribution, not only to industrial efficiency and commercial progress, but to Canadian development as well, and this contribution is only possible when revenues are such as to permit the ready obtaining of new capital. I am naturally, only speaking of the position of the Canadian Pacific in this respect, as the ownership of the National system by the Government and the provision of its funds out of Government moneys and through Government credit distinguishes its position in its essential features from that of a privately-owned company. I am led to make this observation because it has been frequently stated that, because the revenues of the Companies

are in the main secured from freight and passenger tolls paid by the shipper and passenger, the credit situation of both companies is identical. This, to me surprising, theory is expressed by Mr. Frederick Palmer in his report on the Montreal Terminal Situation in the following language:

"Another argument is that the Government can enable the C.N.R. to carry out any scheme, even if an extravagant one, because it can provide the capital at the expense of the tax payer, whereas the C.P.R. has to obtain new capital from its shareholders. Both these assumptions are perfectly true, but, really, they amount to one and the same thing, as will be shown. The source from which the capital comes is not important. Money is readily available everywhere if (1) the security is beyond doubt, and (2) the return thereon is good. In both railways, the security is first class—the return comes from the population of Canada. The shareholder is the receiver, not the payer, of the return, and whether that return comes from railway charges only, or from railway charges plus taxes, it amounts to the same thing—the public have to pay in any case, because the railway freighter, the tax payer, the railway passenger, is one and the same—the public.

"It is difficult to characterize such a contention in moderate language,

as anyone having even an elementary knowledge of the railway situation in Canada cannot help but realize the fallacy of such a proposition. The simple fact is that the losses (if any) from the operations of a private company fall upon its stockholders and those of the Government system upon the willing shoulders of the taxpayers at large; and in the case of the former, prudence in expenditures is essential because it must depend on revenues gained from reasonable rates without hope that assistance from the public treasury can be relied upon to make good losses sustained in operation or failure to earn interest or dividends. The revenues of the National System are not a factor in the provision of monies to meet the requirements of the huge company. It must, in the nature of things, be financed on the credit of the country, and so long as that credit remains good, their monies can be secured at reasonable rates. The credit of the privately-owned system depends entirely on the security it has to offer and its revenue results.

"It is, however, satisfactory to know that in matters of tolls the view is increasingly held by the business communities throughout Canada that every effort to adjust them should be made through the medium of conferences between the railways and the other interests affected, before formal applications to the Railway Commission are made."

FROM A WESTERN BROKER  
Financial Editor, "Saturday Night"  
As a subscriber and constant reader of "Saturday Night," I have come to know the importance of your Financial Section and your constant effort at accuracy.

G. T., Vancouver, B. C.

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50,000 Shares

## Prairie Cities Oil Co., Limited

Class "A" Stock, No-Par Value

TRANSFER AGENTS:  
The Royal Trust Company, Toronto  
The Royal Trust Company, Winnipeg

REGISTRARS:  
Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Toronto  
The Northern Trusts Company, Winnipeg

Appraisals by American Appraisal Company

### CAPITALIZATION

	To be Authorized	To be Outstanding
Class "A" stock	100,000 shares	50,000 shares
Class "B" stock	10,000 shares	10,000 shares

CLASS "A" SHARES, non-voting, non-callable, cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of \$1 per share per annum quarterly 1st February, May, August and November, payable at par at any branch in Canada of the Company's bankers (Imperial Bank of Canada) and entitled to receive in addition the same dividends per share as may be declared on Class "B" Shares.

CLASS "B" SHARES, voting, non-callable, entitled to receive the same dividends per share as may be declared in excess of the cumulative preferential dividends on the Class "A" shares. Convertible into Class "A" shares on a share for share basis at the option of the holder. When in excess of fifty per cent. of the greatest amount of Class "B" shares at any time issued have been converted, the preferences and restrictions applying to the two classes of shares terminate and both classes become common stock, having the same rights including voting rights.

Any rights of subscription which may be extended to the holders of either Class "A" or Class "B" shares must be extended to both classes in the same manner.

Mr. A. E. Lewis, President, has supplied the following information:

**HISTORY:** Prairie Cities Oil Co., Limited, has been incorporated to acquire the business of the Prairie City Oil Co., Limited. The business of the predecessor company was established in 1904 with small capital and was built up entirely out of earnings.

**BUSINESS:** The company distributes its well known Buffalo brand petroleum products in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, through its warehouses, dealers and service stations. Its Electro and Buffalo Gasoline, English Motor Oil, Tractor Oil, Thresher Oils, and Buffalo Greases, have been sold in the West for twenty-five years and are very favourably known to the trade and the public.

**PROPERTIES:** The company owns an extensive plant at Winnipeg, with railway connections and adequate facilities for storing, handling and shipping package and bulk goods. In addition, bulk stations and warehouses are owned at Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, and rented at Lethbridge. The company has a fleet of trucks and a number of gasoline

and oil service stations. The company owns 128 warehouse buildings located on railway property, from which its products are distributed by dealers.

**ASSETS:** The balance sheet as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, shows net tangible assets as at December 31, 1928, of \$1,324,620.08—equivalent to \$22 for each share of Class "A" and Class "B" stock outstanding. Net current and working assets amounted to \$887,141.00. The company has no funded nor mortgage indebtedness. No item for goodwill is carried on the balance sheet.

**DIRECTORS:** The directors to be elected are A. E. Lewis, President; W. S. Arnold, Director, Manitoba Steel Foundries, Limited; R. A. Graham, General Manager, The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited; D. I. McLeod, President, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited; H. E. Sellers, Director, Gooderham, Melady & Sellers, Limited; E. P. Taylor, Director, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, and Walter F. Thorn, General Manager, The Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

**EARNINGS:** Profits from operations, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, for the three-year period ending December 31st, 1928, after allowing for savings in interest charges, have been as follows:

Year Ending Dec. 31	Profit as above before Depreciation and Income Tax	Depreciation on Appraised Depreciated Values	Income Tax at Present Rates	Net Profits	Net Profits per Share of Class "A" Stock
1926	\$115,776.87	\$31,064	\$ 6,617.02	\$ 78,095.85	\$1.47
1927	135,255.74	31,064	8,175.34	96,016.40	1.76
1928	178,555.60	31,064	11,623.33	135,868.27	2.44

The above earnings do not reflect any results from the present expansion programme.

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE:** The proceeds of this issue will be used for the acquisition of the assets of the predecessor company, and to provide new capital for the expansion of the business.

**PROSPECTS:** The company has made splendid progress in the past, and it is the intention of the management further to

This stock is offered for purchase subject to allotment, when, as, and if issued, received and accepted by us, and subject to approval as to legality by our counsel, Messrs. Fraser & Beatty.

**PRICE: \$25.00 a share**

Application will be made to list these shares on the Toronto Curb and Winnipeg Stock Exchange, unlisted section.

## McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited

Metropolitan Building,  
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MONTREAL - QUEBEC - OTTAWA - HAMILTON - LONDON - WINNIPEG - NEW YORK

The statements contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing this stock, although we do not guarantee their accuracy.

## Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

### Municipal Bonds

### Public Utility and Industrial Financing

### Foreign Issues Quoted

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

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En route you visit many important and interesting places. Seeing 600  
miles of Canada's Mountain Gorge and World-famous Beauty Spots.

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Motor Drives—Extensive sight-seeing trip on Banff Windermere highway.

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General Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont., or to

**DEAN SINCLAIR LAIRD** Macdonald College P.O. Que.

## The British Budget

(Continued from Page 33)

cellor found himself, after other minor adjustments, in possession of a prospective surplus of £10.4 millions out of which to make concessions to the taxpayer. His treatment of it is quite simple. He entirely abolishes the tea duty at a cost of £6,150,000, and leaves the £4 millions odd to be carried forward.

Mr. Churchill devoted a substantial part of his speech to challenging criticism on the record of his five years' administration. But he himself confessed that supply expenditure had only fallen during the period by £7 millions, whereas, in his first budget speech he held out the hope of a reduction of £10 millions per annum. His claims on the score of sound debt repayment policy are entirely untenable in the light of the last and the present budgets. But in fairness to Mr. Churchill it must always be remembered that this period has included such supreme difficulties as those presented by the Coal Stoppage of 1926—a fact upon which he constantly harped.

Very much the same verdict must, then, be passed upon Mr. Churchill's fifth budget as has been applied to his previous efforts. It is good in parts. His tax remissions in the main are defensible. But the fatal fault is that he is giving away to the taxpayer money which is not in sight. He is condemning his successor at the Treasury to the prospect of having to borrow to meet debt obligations.

In the debate which followed the Chancellor's Budget statement Mr. Snowden, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, raised a storm by his re-

marks on the question of inter-Ally debts. Mr. Snowden made the astonishing announcement that the Labour Party held itself free to repudiate the Balfour Note. This very damaging statement was, fortunately, not upheld by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who definitely stated that so long as he holds the position he does "there shall be no repudiation". This undoubtedly represents the policy of all parties on the question of inter-Ally debts, namely, that Britain will honour her contracts.

## Our Banks and Credit

(Continued from Page 33)

Current loans abroad have ranged between 237 millions and 293 millions in the three years under review. These loans are practically independent of the Canadian situation. Advances to provinces and municipalities have increased considerably in the last fourteen months. The average amount under this heading in 1926 was \$7,091 thousands and in 1928, 104,641 thousands. High money rates have prevented bond financing on the part of provinces and municipalities and the banks have been forced to carry some of the burden temporarily.

Banking policy has been directed along correct lines and while the security markets may have been depressed as a result, the situation is only a temporary one. So long as there is sufficient credit available for business at reasonable rates, business will be benefited. The resulting prosperity is bound to be reflected in stock prices in the long run.

The second factor which has enabled the banking system to meet the

demands made upon it has been the absorption of the smaller banks by the larger with the resultant effects of economy of operation and more efficient use of reserves. In 1922 there were eighteen chartered banks in existence; to-day there are only ten in actual operation. Branches in Canada have been reduced from 4,040 in 1924 to 3,961 at the end of 1928, although it has been necessary to open a number of new branches in the northern mining areas. The consolidation movement has removed any elements of weakness that were present in the system and by a concentration of reserves has permitted the banking system to expand its credit resources to a greater degree than would otherwise have been the case.

The third factor which has assisted the growth of bank credit is the Finance Act of 1923 which permits rediscounting of commercial paper by the chartered banks at the Dominion Treasury. The importance of this feature of our banking system has scarcely been realized. Adopted as an emergency measure in 1915, its value as a regular part of banking operations was recognized by the act of 1923. By the rediscount of eligible commercial paper, the banks can increase their cash reserves by drawing Dominion notes which they can use over the counter or as backing in the Central Gold Reserves for their own notes. Borrowings under the Finance Act have increased greatly during the past year. Advances by the Treasury have been in the neighbourhood of 75 millions for the last three bank reports.

In view of the fact that banking reserves in Canada are being drawn upon freely by the demands of business, it is essential that legitimate business requirements be given first consideration. Although the security markets may be hampered temporarily by a shortage of funds, they will gain in the long run by such a policy. Continued business prosperity is certain to be reflected in security prices.

## Grain Route or Better Still?

(Continued from Page 37)

sturgeon and a 20 lb. haid pail full of caviar. On returning to The Pas I was foolish enough to leave the fish and the roe on the gas car overnight, and the following morning neither could be traced.

The train agent, and regular passengers on the "Muskeg," were called upon to do many little things for the people who lived at the settlements along the route, and I was often laden with parcels, containing articles which I had promised to purchase in The Pas, when I made journeys to mile 214. It was not unusual for a stranger to jump on the train at some outlying point, thrust a bunch of money into your hands and ask you to bank it for him in The Pas. Sometimes, after the man had gone, difficulty was experienced discovering his identity.

The old care-free methods, which existed so long, are beginning to change, however, and when a regular train service is running between The Pas and Churchill, much of the glamor of a trip on the old time "Muskeg" will disappear. The day coach, with its stove at either end, around which bearded bushmen used to sit and play poker and drink bootleg whiskey, will give place to properly equipped and heated pullmans. The train agent, who used to know every man and dog who either travelled by or was passed or passed, the train, will find it difficult to get to know all the passengers, and traders and trappers, unless they are very unwise, will refrain from pushing money into the hands of total strangers and asking them to bank it in The Pas.

The days of romance and camaraderie are gradually passing in the north. What with trains and aeroplanes, to say nothing of telephones and radios, the days of civilization have set in along the Hudson Bay Railway. The era of commercialism has arrived and the day of romance has passed, and whether or not the Hudson Bay Railway ever does justify its existence as a grain route, it will put new life into a district which long has lain dormant and necessitates the people of the south entirely revising their old ideas of the country north of 53.

## Regent Knitting Mills Earns \$77,963 in Year

THE balance sheet of the Regent Knitting Mills, Limited, as presented in its first annual report, shows total assets standing at \$3,895,390. Current assets are shown at \$1,520,673, while current liabilities amount to \$143,713, leaving a net working capital of \$1,076,966.

Net income for the year was shown at \$77,963. The surplus, with that carried forward from the predecessor company, stood at the end of the year at \$704,876.

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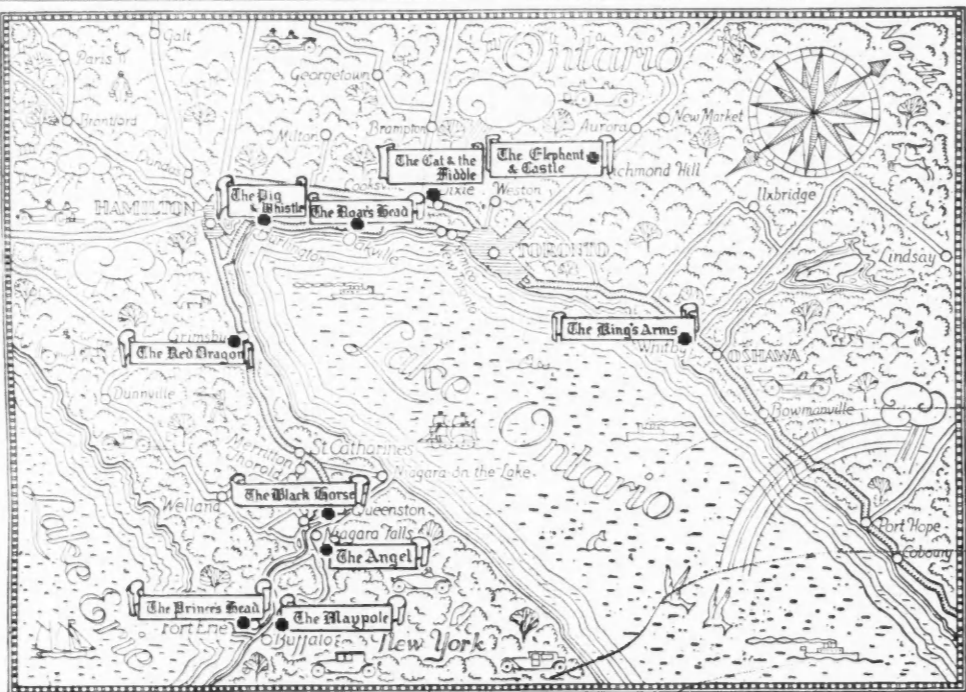
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Along these motor-thronged highways,  
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## English Inns Limited

### OLD WORLD HOSPITALITY ON NEW WORLD HIGHWAYS

THE Niagara Peninsula is the greatest gateway in Canada for the motor tourist. It is "the neck of the bottle" through which must come hundreds of thousands of visitors from the Eastern and Southern sections of the United States.

Crossing the international bridges at Fort Erie, Niagara Falls and Queenston, they roll in an unbroken stream along the highways leading to Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Grimsby, Hamilton, Toronto and beyond. By their demands for finer stopping places, they are bringing back the days of the coaching house and the wayside inn which were lost to the highways with the advent of the railway. They again have made the post-roads of the country the great avenues of travel, and this summer they will find at ten convenient centres, an English Inn village, where motordom may reach back to the days of Dickens and enjoy the sociability and comfortable quarters that Pickwick and his comrades found so engaging. Their fine old houses of entertainment were lost to us when the "steam horse" came. Restored by the motor car, they now return in the form of quaint, old world villages, in ancient garb, but with modern facilities, centered about the replicas of the famed "Red Dragon" or "The Pig and Whistle."

The motorists who will turn their cars into English Inns form, each season, one of the greatest

movements of population in history. They are prosperous people, all provided with the means to secure good food, entertainment, lodgings and service for their cars, desirous of the privacy of a home, transient though it may be.

They leave each year millions of dollars in the province of Ontario. In ten years they have increased in numbers until a counting of cars coming into this province approaches the million mark.

From the western gateway at Windsor hundreds of thousands of motorists also enter the province, many of them Toronto-bound, others taking the short cut across the country along Lake Erie to reach the Eastern States.

These also converge on the Niagara Peninsula. All of these hundreds of thousands of U.S. motorists and all of the local motorists who travel in or out of their own province form the prospective patrons of English Inns, Limited.

The investment opportunity represented in the shares of English Inns, Limited, is based on a thorough survey of the motor tourist business, an experienced and understanding management, and a study of the finest types of English architecture and service. Expansion of the first ten units would appear to be inevitable, to the decided advantage of those participating in the initial offering.

**UNITS \$55.30 DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:**  
5 Shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock at \$10 per Share  
2 Shares of Common Stock at \$2.65 per Share

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## Ontario Silknit Expands

Net Profits Show Good Increase—Year Marked by Aggressive Campaign—Australian Plant Opened

DESPITE large capital expenditures involved in the expansion program undertaken last year, Ontario Silknit, Ltd., report an increase of approximately \$46,000 in net earnings for the year 1928, as compared with 1927.

The annual report also indicates an improved financial position, with total current assets of \$895,394 against current liabilities of \$370,513. Net profits amounted to \$166,459 after provision for depreciation and taxes as compared with \$120,713 in the preceding year, \$89,456 in 1926, and \$73,688 in 1925.

Expansion plans included moving the knitting, sewing and dyeing plants in Toronto from rented premises to buildings purchased by the company. Expenditures were necessary for much additional equipment which has resulted in an increase of 100 per cent. in the productive capacity of the plant. The company has also established a manufacturing branch at Sydney, Australia, and this move has proved

very satisfactory. The Sydney plant was not operating for the first three months of 1928 and the financial statement covering operations therefore reflects only nine months' results. The company's Mexican branch also earned a fair profit despite the unsettled conditions of the country.

In his remarks to shareholders, Elly Marks, secretary-treasurer, states that "having regard to the expenses incident to organization, moving and new financing, the operating profit for the year may be considered very satisfactory." During the year to date sales of the Canadian organization are understood to be 30 per cent. above those of the same period last year and officers of the company expect a substantially higher profit from 1929 operations.

Operating profits after providing for all manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses but before depreciation and income tax, were \$229,409 for

the year, from which is deducted \$42,759 for depreciation on buildings, plant and equipment, leaving a balance before provision for taxes, of \$186,649. Income tax is placed at \$20,190, with net profit of \$166,459.

Assets include the following current items: Cash, \$5,305; accounts receivable, \$182,065; inventories, \$679,889; life insurance policies, \$28,134; a total of \$895,394. The investment in associated companies is \$11,828 and deferred charges amount to \$19,216. Fixed assets consist of land and buildings, etc., \$1,100,981, less \$42,759 for depreciation, or \$1,058,221 net.

## Prairie Cities Oil Class "A" Stock of Western Company Offered

McLEOD, Young, Weir and Co. is making a public offering of 50,000 shares of no par value class "A" stock of Prairie Cities Oil Co., Ltd., at a price of \$25 a share. The company has been incorporated under dominion charter to acquire the business of the Prairie City Oil Co., Ltd., founded in 1904.

Prairie Cities Oil is one of the largest distributors of petroleum products operating in the Canadian west. It owns an extensive plant at Winnipeg with railway connections and adequate facilities for storing, handling and shipping package and bulk goods. In addition, bulk stations and warehouses are owned at Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, and rented at Lethbridge. A total of 128 warehouse buildings, located on railway property, from which its products are distributed by dealers, is also owned by the company.

Net tangible assets at Dec. 31, 1928, totalled \$1,324,620, equivalent to \$22 for each share of stock outstanding. Net earnings last year were at the rate of \$2.44 for each share of class "A" stock, as compared with \$1.76 for 1927 and \$1.47 for 1926. The company has no funded or mortgage indebtedness.

## W. D. Beath & Son Class "A" Participating Shares Offered to Public

BANKERS BOND and Playfair Paterson are offering 95,000 Class "A" participating shares of W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, at a price of \$26.50 per share and accrued dividend. In addition to the fixed dividend of \$1.60 per annum, holders of Class "A" shares participate equally in all dividends paid or declared in any year in excess of the dividend of \$1.60 per share and a non-cumulative dividend not exceeding \$1.00 per share on the Class "B" common shares.

W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, has acquired the business formerly carried on by a company of the same name, which has previously acquired the business founded by W. D. Beath and L. B. Beath as a partnership in 1904. Proceeds of the issue are being used to provide part of the purchase price of the business and to provide additional working capital. The company manufactures steel products including steel containers of various kinds, grain and dump truck bodies, steel barrels, drums, conveyors and tanks, pumps and service station equipment.

## Shoe Firm Changes Hands

J. & T. Bell, Limited, one of the oldest shoe manufacturing firms in Canada, has changed hands, being taken over by Nathan Cummings and Joseph Lipsey of Nathan Cummings Shoe Company, Limited. The new name of the firm will be J. & T. Bell Company.

## Ontario Bonds

A SYNDICATE comprised of the National City Company, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Harris Forbes, Dillon-Read, Guaranty Company, Wood Gundy, and A. E. Ames and Company are offering \$25,000,000 5 per cent., 30-year bonds of the province of Ontario. These are being offered at 100 and interest to yield 5 per cent. They are payable, principal and interest, at the holder's option in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Regina, Halifax, Calgary and St. John, Canada, or in New York or in London, England. The bonds will be in coupon form in the denomination of \$1,000, and provision will be made for registration as to principal.

## British Columbia Bonds Offered to Yield 5%

THE syndicate, comprising Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, A. E. Ames & Co., Limited and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has successfully for \$6,056,000 Province of British Columbia 25 year 5 per cent. coupon gold debentures, have announced a public offering. The price is \$100 and accrued interest, at which level

the debentures yield exactly 5 per cent. It is a number of years since long-term provincial obligations have been available to yield such an attractive interest return and it is expected that the issue will have an excellent public reception.

As in all of its recent issues, the Province of British Columbia will set aside an annual sinking fund to retire the entire issue at maturity. The proceeds of the issue will be used to refund certain short-term obligations of the province.

## Dictaphone Dividend

THE Directors of Dictaphone Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.00 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1, 1929, to stockholders of record May 17th. The Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c per share on the common stock and, in addition, an extra dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, payable June 1, 1929, to stockholders of record May 17th.

## Oil Conservation: A World Need

(Continued from Page 34)

"There is nothing signed forming a trust or combine to allocate territories for export of oil and its products. There are no agreements for allocation of world markets or maintenance of prices—none whatever."

Replying to a question as to the agreement reached by British oil marketing companies with Russian Soviets, he stated: "The agreement was to raise prices to a level based on a cost of replacement. Previously anybody who bought oil in America and sold it in England could make no profit."

"The agreement did not cover confiscated oil properties in Russia. The statement was made in Moscow that I had abandoned any claim to these confiscated properties, but that is not true. The gentleman who made that statement knew as well as I that there had never been any question of abandoning that claim. The fact is this: A discount of 5% from wholesale market price was allowed in that contract, and Moscow knew what was going to be done with that discount. Of course there is no expectation that this allowance will be sufficient to cover the full amount of claims of former owners of oil properties in Russia. It simply means that the principle that you cannot confiscate without compensation has been admitted."

"This allowance, however, does not affect the validity of the claim. In event the Soviet government should in future recognize the claims of former owners, it is expected the amounts realized from this 5% allowance will be deducted from amount allowed by the Soviet government in settlement of those claims."

Regarding arrangements for limiting Venezuelan oil output, Sir Henri said: "No agreement has been made with regard to curtailment of Venezuelan production."

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## Province of Ontario

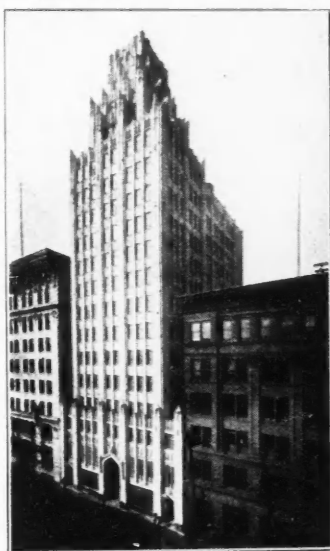
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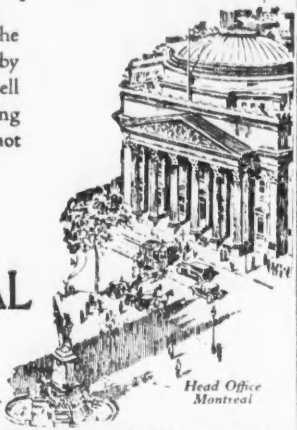
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## B.C. Packers Achievement

Past Deficits Converted Into Profits—First Report Shows  
Net of \$807,144—Results Justify  
Amalgamation

PROFIT and income available for maintenance, renewals, depreciation, etc., of British Columbia Packers, Limited, is shown in the company's first annual report at \$1,285,999. The report is the first to be published since the businesses of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, Gosse Packing Company, Limited, and Millard Packing Company, Limited, were brought together through the formation of the parent company.

From profit and income have been deducted appropriations for maintenance, renewals and depreciation, totaling \$329,953, interest of \$38,901 on funded debt and \$110,000 as provision for taxes. After these deductions, totalling \$478,854, there remained a net profit of \$807,144 from operations for the 1928 fishing season. Owing to the fact that fiscal year of the subsidiary companies ended Dec. 31, whereas the first statement of the parent company is for period ended Feb. 28, 1929, provision is made for the additional overhead incurred because of the two non-productive months of January and February. There was, therefore, deducted \$116,962 for this purpose before transferring \$690,181 to surplus account.

The consolidated balance sheet of the parent company and its subsidiaries also reveals a very satisfactory position, comparing favorably with statements of subsidiaries in previous years. Current and working assets totalling \$3,065,511, while bank loans and accounts payable and other accrued liabilities totalling \$1,798,408. After also providing \$319,148 as reserve for income and pack taxes, which amounts in the previous annual reports were treated as reserves, the total current liabilities amounted to \$2,117,557, leaving net working capital of \$887,954.

The new balance sheet reflects certain changes in method of preparation and is conservative in its structure, substantial amounts treated previously as current assets having been transferred to fixed asset account. Both balance sheet and profit and loss statement reflect the advantages which have accrued from operating the businesses as a single unit throughout the major portion of 1928, the net profit of \$807,000 from the 1928 fishing season, comparing with substantial deficits during the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that total production for the year, valued at \$8,000,000, was approximately the same as total production during 1927. The larger profits are attributed to economies in operation and absence of the duplication which had previously prevailed.

In his report to shareholders, Aemilius Jarvis, president, states, "Despite the fact that the control of your subsidiary companies was effected so close to the active fishing season as to make it impossible to gain the full benefit of the economies that would have been gained by control at an earlier date, the results shown in the balance sheet and in the profit and loss statement fully justify the prognostications made as to the effect of this single control and the elimination of wasteful competition."

The annual report is particularly interesting at this time, in view of the recent offer by British Columbia Packers, Limited, to exchange its own preference shares for preference shares of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, and Gosse Packing Co., Limited, each exchange carrying with it the right to purchase common shares of British Columbia Packers, Limited, at \$20 per share at any time up to Nov. 1.

## Hollinger Earnings Lower

Net Profit Down by Nearly \$3,000,000—Reserves  
Decrease by \$9,000,000—Kamiskotia Development Awaits Railway

A REDUCTION of almost \$3,000,000 in the net profit from operations, a decrease of over \$9,000,000 in the value of the total ore reserves, an increase of 60c in the average costs per ton of ore milled, a cut of 400,000 tons in the ore milled and a decline of 58c in the average value per ton represent the principal changes in the eighteenth annual report of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., when compared with the previous year. It was anticipated that there would be some differences as compared with 1927 on account of the fire and the drastic measures taken to clear up the underground situation, so the above changes were not unexpected.

The operating profit for the year was \$4,279,280 against \$7,810,751 in 1927. The net profit from operations was \$2,751,566, which compares with \$6,648,303 in the previous year. An average of 4,982 tons were milled during 1928 as compared with 6,001 in 1927. The average value of ore per ton milled was \$6.28 as against \$6.56 in the previous period. The number of tons of ore milled last year was 1,778,479 as compared with 2,178,329 in the preceding year. The gross value of gold was \$11,179,488 in 1928, while in 1927 it was \$15,152,806. The net value recovered was \$19,712,821, and in the preceding period the total was \$14,548,899. Production costs stood at \$4.44, while in 1927 they were \$3.44.

"As the figures speak for themselves no comment seems necessary other than to point out that the plant which last year was written down to \$1 is still valued at that figure, the additions made during the year having been written off," states N. A. Timmins, president, in presenting his report.

"Your directors have continued their efforts to secure other mining properties," continues Mr. Timmins, "and have investigated a large number of claims or prospects. A competent field force has been constantly in touch with all recent developments in the various mining areas, but no claims brought to our attention or investigated were deemed of sufficient importance to follow up."

"Your directors have taken up with the Provincial Government the question of the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway through the Kamiskotia district so as to enable the property of this company, as well as other properties, to be opened up, and the Government now has the matter under consideration. The building of a railway will not only serve a promising new mining area, but should prove of value as a colonization road. Your directors look for a favorable decision, and once a railway is assured they are prepared to build a concentrator and resume

active developments on your Kamiskotia property.

"During the year supplementary letters patent were obtained extending the powers of the company so as to enable it to deal in the stocks and bonds of other companies, and a securities subsidiary is being incorporated, and will presently be in a position to commence business, as your directors feel that shareholders are likely to derive greater financial advantage through the operations of such a company than would otherwise be secured."

"Our shareholders now number 7,000, the majority of whom are residents of Canada."

In his comments upon the situation at the property General Manager A. F. Brigham states:

"During the year under review developments have been actively carried on below the 2,000-foot level and discloses most of the veins in place, but with reduced values, which is further reflected in the decreased total of our ore reserves, as indicated in the body of the report."

"The Schumacher shaft was sunk to the 3,950-foot level, where 250 feet of crosscut has been completed. A vein of satisfactory value is indicated by diamond-drilling, about 200 feet south of the shaft."

"Some promising veins, the importance of which has not been determined yet, have also been disclosed in other sections of the mine, as a result of the development work carried on, notably on the 2,600-foot level."

"The exploration of the Kamiskotia property was completed during the latter part of April, and since has been temporarily closed down until railway facilities are available. Meantime some test shipments have been made with a view to determining the best method of treating the ore and the type of concentrator to be erected, so that there will be no delay when transportation has been provided. Estimates of ore, based on copper at 14½ cents per pound, are enumerated below. At current prices the figures are very materially augmented: tonnage, 1,000,000 tons, gross value, copper only, \$8,700,000."

In his report on the year's operations, General Manager Brigham states that bullion shipped during 1928 totalling \$10,706,234, and this compares with \$14,539,538 in the preceding year. Total charges for the year under report amounted to \$7,185,687, as against \$7,507,624 in 1927.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night:

For many years I have been a most interested reader of your Financial Section and on many occasions advice which you have published has been the means of saving us, as well as some of our friends, from making unwise investments.

F. G., Victoria, B.C.

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